# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

**The Union Pacific Coal Company**
**Washington Union Coal Company**

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JANUARY, 1931

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# EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 8 | JANUARY, 1931 | NUMBER 1

# The Romance and Tragedy of Coal

*By* EUGENE MCAULIFFE

PART I

COAL was first mined in the United States in the Richmond, Virginia, basin, in 1750. The industry had, however, its first real beginning in England. With the hope that the customs and experiences of their early forbears would prove interesting to the mine workers of today, the writer has attempted to gather together from various sources, certain fragments of coal mining history which perhaps will tend to explain the peculiar psychology that yet tenaciously surrounds, not only our methods of mining coal, but the minds of both employer and workman as well. Space and other limitations necessitate restricting our chronicle to the more conspicuous mile stones that mark coal's highway from the year 1066 A. D. up to today, a period of 864 years, a rather long stretch. If our wanderings seem at times to savor of the facetious, we ask forbearance; coal and coal mining is not a light and joyous subject. The minstrelsy of the coal miner, while tuned to a minor key, does at times convey a measure of humor. We earnestly desire to maintain the traditions intact.

The earlier history of coal discovery and coal mining is shrouded in antiquity. Where it was first dug and used will doubtless, continue, like the invention of the mariner's compass and the manufacture of gunpowder, to remain a mystery. Theophrastus, the pupil of Aristotle, who lived in 382 to 287 B. C., wrote about stones which "kindled and burned like charcoal". These stones were found in what is now the province of Genoa, Italy, and in Elis in Greece. As both Italy and Greece now depend upon imported coal for a fuel supply, the small deposits of coal, or "anthraces", as the material was then called by the Greeks, must have been of minor value.

There is some fragmentary evidence of the use of coal by the Romans who invaded England in the year 55 B. C., but it is very difficult from the record to differentiate between the charcoal and coal. In all probability the use of coal by that people was extremely limited. It is, however, possible that the Romans used pieces of cannel coal for ornaments, but there is no evidence of record indicating the general use of coal by the Roman soldiery or people. The Romans yielded Britain to the Angles and Saxons who arrived in the fifth century A. D., but the absence of reference to coal for fuel purposes by the Anglo-Saxon chroniclers would imply lack of interest, to say the least, by that people in mineral fuel. This was but a natural condition. England at that age was a forest clad country, only a very limited area occupied by town, village, or human habitation. English forests were then a "no man's land", peopled by wild animals, deer and wild boars predominating. These great expanses of forest land were the property of the king and that was the day of wood-log houses, huts built of poles wattled with mud, wooden spoons, ladles and dishes. Even the ploughs that tilled the small fields were of wood.

In the year 1085, William the Conqueror, caused a survey to be made of all England. This work, a monumental compilation yet in existence, was designated the Domesday Book. Minute in its completeness, and while it was said to have included every cow, sheep and pig, as well as the more important items of worth owned or controlled by the Crown and its subjects, no mention is made of coal or coal mining. In the century following, a further record of the lead and silver mining industries of the kingdom was made, again without mention of coal.

In the year 1094, the Normans undertook the work of constructing the stately Minster of Durham. This monastery was more than a church, serving

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*Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.*

as it did as a fortress to keep back the warlike Scot. By a charter granted by the Crown, St. Cuthbert and his monks of Durham were given a grant of land at "Kolpihill" upon which to erect a smithy or workshop to be used in the building of their church. This grant is without date and as numerous seams of coal cropped in this vicinity, certain historians see a connection between the term "Kolpihill" (coal hill) and the use of coal by St. Cuthbert. It is more than probable however that St. Cuthbert used wood charcoal in his smithy.

With the Norman Conquest a new order appeared. England began to arise from the warlike and half savage state long occupied by its people. Masons were brought from the Continent and the work of erecting great feudal castles, churches and other substantial buildings, was undertaken. The age of stone as applied to building appeared. Travel between England and the Continent increased with a corresponding exchange of ideas and acquired knowledge. The Norman rule was severe and the peasantry of England were looked upon as serfs of the King. Human beings, yes, but without rights. There was a "common law" that governed all affairs affecting the people, but that law "ran only where the plow ran; marsh and moor, and woodland knew no master but the king himself; no law, but his absolute will". This will was, in part, embodied in what was known as the "Forest Law". The digging of a pit of any sort, even for marle with which to fertilize the fields of the peasants, within the confines or in the vicinity of a forest was forbidden; this on account of the danger and inconvenience such occasioned the hunters of wild game. The Normans placed the pleasures of hunting above the welfare of the common people and that tradition still exists in a limited way in England, finding expression in the few beautiful forest preserves yet maintained by the wealthy. The laws that govern England and the United States today, rest upon the foundation of the "Common Law" of England enacted during the period of Norman control. Tradition is a tenacious force. It is the well spring of much of that which is best, as well as that which is worst in us; yesterday, today and forever. We will have occasion to refer to the vitality of coal mining tradition hereafter.

In 1215 the Barons of England met King John at Runnymede, wresting from his reluctant hands the Magna Charta, the first bill of human rights. In 1217 John's successor, Henry III, by the granting of the "Forest Charter", further relaxed the severity of Norman rule and the sunlight of freedom was for the first time seen by the "Common Man". Not for some hundreds of years thereafter, did any portion of continental European manhood secure the rights won for the English commoner at Runnymede. Given the right to enter the King's forests, clearing same and turning it into arable land, by the making of ponds and ditches, by digging marle and peat pits, and by the erection of fences, the people of England were at last free to break the surface of the land and to dig "cole".

When the digging of coal did eventually commence, neither King nor commoner dreamed that England would see the day when 1,000,000 colliery workers would be absorbed within the industry, many of whom are employed a half mile below the grass roots; to raise with the help of James Watt's discovery of steam and the steam engine first built by Thoms Newcomen in 1712, coal in such quantity as to revolutionize the kingdom and the world. The way of coal has been a *via dolorosa* from the beginning. Fraught with more significance than any other mineral or manufactured product in the world, resting as it does at the very foundation of our social and industrial fabric, its story is one of trial, trouble and human suffering. Moments of riotous intoxication it is true have appeared from time to time, such, however, were forever followed by yet longer periods of human suffering.

Henry III ascended the throne in A. D. 1216. In the 91 years that covered the reign of Henry and his son Edward I, coal was found, dug, and made use of, in nearly every now known coal field of England and Wales. The great Northern or Newcastle-on-Tyne field of England was the scene of the beginning of the coal industry of Great Britain and the world. Farther north fragments of coal torn from its resting place by the incessantly heavy action of the North Sea, were picked up along the Northumberland Coast. This "black stone" which burned like charcoal was, from the fact that it was borne in by the waves, called "sea coal". Again in support of the theory that tradition runs strong in the coal industry, we recall that Shakespeare whose genius embraced all things, in his King Henry VIII. Part II. Act II, makes reference to "Sea Coal". There Mistress Quickly, hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap said to Sir John Falstaff:

> "Thou dids't swear to me upon a parcel-gilt goblet, sitting in my Dolphin-Chamber at the round table, by a sea coal fire, upon Wednesday, in Wheeson Week, when the prince broke thy head for liking his father to a singing-man of Windsor; thou dids't swear to me then, as I was washing thy wound, to marry me and make me my lady thy wife. Cans't thou deny it?"

As this play was written in 1597-8, the term "Sea Coal" was continued for more than three centuries.

Early in the thirteenth century, a grant was made

to the monks of Newminster Abbey of some land on the Northumberland Coast near Blyth. The grant also conceded a road to the sea shore, with the right to recover sea weed (for fertilizing purposes) and for taking "sea coal wherever it could be found, over as much of the shore as belonged to the land". An analagous situation was the right claimed in the last half of the nineteenth century by the prairie settlers of the western states, to the small lumps of coal that fell from the locomotive tenders as they rolled and tossed their way through each claimant's farm. Later, when it became necessary to renew the railroad cross ties, James J. Hill, known as the "Empire Builder", ruled that a corresponding fuel interest in the decayed cross ties accrued to the owner of the adjoining farm. Primitive conditions lead to reversions, and stripped of the thin veneer of modern civilization, men invariably return to the simple rules that governed when civilization was young.

Our twentieth century conception of the term "Monk" illy fits the churchmen of the thirteenth century. At that time the church contained practically all of the genius and learning, as well as the major portion of the craftsmanship of the world. Pledged to celibacy, governed by austere religious tenets, the early Monks with a few exceptions made a tremendous contribution toward man's emergence from semi-barbarism. This shaved and cowled class of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, were masons, carpenters, stock breeders, and farmers. They planned and built the great cathedrals and monasteries, they lifted the world into Christianity quite as much by their industry as by their prayers. They disseminated the culture that exorcised savagery. Their music and their hymns, as yet chanted and sung, rank unique as a fertile contribution toward the worship of God. Perhaps their greatest contribution toward a growing civilization lay in their effort to plan and direct the common people in their effort to secure an adequate food supply. To these humble souls is due the principal work of translating the forest roaming, wild kine of their day, into animals capable of providing food and footwear for their owners. They changed the wild hog into a domestic food producing animal, and by selective breeding, put real wool on the backs of sheep where but scant covering before existed. Even the wild bee was tamed and made to produce, and under their cutting, grafting, and pruning, the apple, grape, and other fruits were made of value to humanity. It is not difficult to understand, in the light of their many other activities, how the early churchmen of England were the first to win coal. It was the monks of Tynemouth, the ruins of whose priory yet stands at the mouth of the River Tyne, who really mined the first coal in England. No definite date of this beginning is of evidence (doubtless such exists among the old monastery records written in the crude Latin of that day) but in the year 1269, these men were loading coal on vessels at Tynemouth, for shipment perhaps to London, then but a straggling, dirty, evil-smelling wooden town, which had not as yet visioned its coming greatness. Newcastle-on-Tyne coal came into London town 300 years before Shakespeare as a youth held the horse of "gentlemen" while they witnessd "bear-baiting" and dog fights, in the then theatres of London. Such was the time and the humble beginning of the coal industry.

One of the many evidences of the lasting effect of tradition within the coal mining industry, is that expressed in the close relation that exists between the material returns received by the early churchmen engaged in the winning of coal in the thirteenth century, and the reward paid to many of their successors engaged in the work of saving the souls of the people of today. The monks of Tynemouth fulfilled the double duty of mining coal and saving souls and from a statement of their revenues drawn up in 1292, we learn that the average annual sum received by them from the mining and sale of coal, was 61 shillings and 3 pence, the equivalent of $15.00 in our money. Perhaps it is the rather bad start made by the old Fathers (less than five cents per day for the whole force employed), that makes the nickel of today sound like a "cart wheel" when it is dropped in the plate on Sunday morning.

The industry has traveled a long, long road, during the seven centuries that have elapsed since these earlier miners left their crucifixes and their heatless cells, their bodies clothed in rough homespun, their feet clad in woven grass sandals with their ruddy faces and shaven polls shaded by their cowls, to dig fuel for the market and for their fires and their smithys, from the croppings of what later came to be known as the "High Main" seam of the great Durham coal mining district of England. The first few creels of coal were won without aid of tools other than a bar or pole made of wood, at times shod with a point of iron made from native surface deposits of "ironstone", smelted and hammered into shape over a charcoal fire. If one of these valiant souls could come back long enough to step on the deck of a cage, such as is used in the mines of England today, to be dropped a half mile or more into the earth, thereafter to be transported miles to the working face, there to see coal mined by machines and released by the use of explosives, he would doubtless feel that the simple miracles of his day, that he pondered over, perhaps brooded over and prayed for faith to believe, had been surpassed. If we could then take this simple

man, place him on board a modern railway train for transport to Liverpool (coal the propelling power), shift him on board one of the sea going leviathans of today (coal yet the propelling power), and assuming the details of his quota number, immigration and health certificates were in order, and that his guide could translate his archaic Latin speech of the thirteenth century for the immigration officers, we might imagine his wonderment as he passed the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, thence up through the canons that are called streets in this city that rivals in size, his London of today. If he survived all this, we might place him again on a steam driven railway train (coal again the fuel), for transport to Orient No. 2 Mine, at West Frankfort, Illinois, where he would witness the mining, transport, hoisting, separation and sizing, as well as the cleaning of upwards of 16,500 tons of coal within eight hours. This simple man would see the work of thousands of horses carried on through the medium of a force, so subtle that it can neither be seen nor heard. He would see a man, perhaps of his own race, changed, yes, but of the same stature, weight, color of hair and complexion, move the handle of a controller that caused this invisible power, electricity, to act upon the moving element of a great motor, throwing it instantaneously into speed, the motor in turn causing a huge drum to rotate, bringing to the surface in each twenty seconds, 12 tons of coal, 24,000 pounds, the equivalent of 500 times the capacity of the wicker creel load that he toiled to obtain in the old day. We once heard a great Bishop say that "the explanations made by certain modernists to prove the fallacy of the miracles of two thousand years ago, were often more miraculous than the miracles themselves". No scientist has yet explained the wherefore of electricty, and so we wonder why some of our modern iconoclasts do not devote their energies and explanatory powers to explaining the source of this nineteenth century miracle.

Indicative of the continuing effect of early experiences within the coal industry, a few words regarding the term "sea coal" might not be amiss. We have made mention of the Monks of Newminster Abbey gathering "sea coal" along the Northumbrian Coast during periods of low tide. The fuel value of this coal soon spread throughout England, Scotland and Wales and strange to say, wherever coal was found and used it was called "sea coal". Whether in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, in the Forest of Dean, as well as in the coal fields of Wales, "sea coal" became the common term for mineral fuel. London had its "Sacoles Lane", early in the thirteenth century and the London limeburners, whose kilns were located on Limeburners Lane, were perhaps the world's first industrial users of coal.

The problem of smoke prevention that yet challenges alike the attention of politicians, women's clubs and combustion engineers, saw its earliest manifestations in London. In 1257, Henry III, left his Queen, Eleanor, in Nottingham, while he journeyed into Wales. While perhaps this gracious lady was able to dispense with modern plumbing, etc., the fact remains that her royal nose objected to the coal smoke of this growing, manufacturing village, with the result that she removed herself and her entourage to Tutbury Castle, Staffordshire, where wooden fagots were yet the fuel. In justice to Queen Eleanor we must mention the fact that few chimneys, in the sense that we of today understand the term, were in use in either hut or castle in the thirteenth century. Instead, great fires of wood or peat were laid down in the center of the room, the smoke escaping as best it could through a hole in the roof or in the upper wall. Early in the fourteenth century a device called an iron chimney made its appearance. The chimney was not permanently attached to the house but was moved from room to room as required, the discharge end of the instrument extending up to a fixed vent in the roof. Iron was yet a scarce article and "chimneys" were carefully preserved, and in many instances they were handed down by will, from father to son. The situation then existent in England appeared in a modified way in the gas belt of Indiana a quarter of a century ago. Many homes were built in the cities of Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and elsewhere, with very small flues, yet sufficiently large to care for the gases vented from natural gas fires. Later the supply of gas failed, and when coal fuel was resorted to, Queen Eleanor's disagreeable experiences were suffered by many people until they could tear down and rebuild their chimneys.

In 1306, toward the end of the reign of King Edward I, the brewers, dyers, and other industries of London, who used quantities of coal, were forced by reason of smoke prevention demands to go back to wood fuel. The smiths only were excepted from this rule, but shortly afterward the lime burners went back to coal. London was shifting from wood and wattle construction to brick and stone, and lime in quantities became a necessity. For the three succeeding centuries, however, coal continued to be *declasse* in the minds of the upper strata of London's population. The proponent of smoke prevention has cause to be proud of his lineage. He can trace his line back to a Queen, nearly seven centuries dead.

The beginning of the coal mining industry in Scotland fairly parallels that of England. While

no particular love was then wasted between the Scottish Celt and the Anglo-Saxons and Norman inhabitants of England, a common religion served as a sort of tie between the two countries. Sir Charles Lyell records in his "Antiquity of Man" the use of rude ornaments carved from sea coal which were exhumed from the gravel of an ancient sea beach in the west of Scotland. True "sea coal" was of the cannel variety, the name given to it in England because of its readiness of ignition, giving light like a candle. The Scotch miners called it "parrot coal" from the fact that it crackled incessantly while burning. The peculiar characteristics of cannel coal are due to its high bitumen or oily content. The record of Holyrood and Newbattle abbeys, evidence the fact that coal was dug on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and at Preston in East Lothian, Scotland, near the end of the reign of William "the Lion", about the year 1200. This period antedates the work of the Monks of Tynemouth but it is doubtful if much coal was mined in Scotland prior to the development along the River Tyne. A record exists citing the importation of five chalders of coal into Berwick-on-Tweed, in the year 1265. This coal brought in for use in the castle, weighing in all about ninety, long hundred weight, or approximately five short tons, was doubtless imported from Tynemouth. Having hastily sketched the early discovery and use of coal, we will next attempt to disclose the arrangements made for mining leases as well as "wayleaves", as the right to make roads above and below ground were called. We will also touch on the methods employed by the first miners in the getting out of coal.

*(To be continued in February issue.)*

# Run of the Mine

## A Happy New Year

WITH this, the first number of the eighth year of The Employes' Magazine, I wish for each and every one of our employes and their families, a Happy and Prosperous New Year. A very good person once told me, that "life is pretty much what we make it". After making a careful appraisal of the past, I am convinced, and that without qualification, of the truth of this statement made to me many years ago.

The world's progress has been achieved, not by any one person, but by the combined efforts of many, and further betterment will be made by continued teamwork on the part of every day men and women, working together for that which makes for happiness and against that which destroys. The world is made up of common people to which class we all belong. Occasionally a superman flashes across the sky to burn brightly for a brief period, only to quickly disappear. Too often, alas, his genius is employed to further his own selfish purposes. There are exceptions to this rule, the lowly carpenter whose birthday we recently celebrated, the greatest exception of all. He lives in the souls of men, not alone as the Son of God, but for the theory of brotherhood which He taught; and brotherhood is team work.

Our workers and their families have suffered infinitely less due to the business depression of 1929 than the general run of citizens. Those who are working conscientiously and industriously for betterment, including the President of the United States, deserve our whole-hearted support. There are those who elect to preach confusion rather than to work for betterment. They are not confined to any class or political party, and the making of smoke screens to cover personal and questionable activities is an old dodge. We are standing on the threshold of the New Year, and when the clock strikes twelve to herald the last hour of December, we will find that the year will turn out for each of us to be pretty much what we made it.

Eugene McAuliffe

## Our Next Impending Menace

A FEW weeks ago, labor leaders, politicians, organizers of charity dispensing societies, and the public press, began to preach the doctrine of helping the unemployed. While the nation must forever carry the burden of a couple of million of unemployed, largely unfit, the world-wide business depression that attacked Great Britain first, later spreading to Germany and the United States almost at the same moment, has thrown out of employment very many worthy capable men and women, whose plight should be recognized, fully and completely, and who must be helped without however impairing their self-respect and their desire and capacity for productive effort, when business conditions improve and the opportunity for employment is made available.

With due recognition of the existence of a real condition, the question arises; what form should relief assume? Prior to the convening of our national legislative bodies, business men at the request of the President, undertook the planning of real relief measures, included in which was the construction of extensions to public and corporate business facilities including highways, public build-

ings, additional railway facilities and betterments. Col. Arthur Wood of New York City was chosen by the President to administer a fund contributed by the public and to plan employment activities. When Congress did convene, the President submitted recommendations directed toward the prompt and intelligent expenditure of public funds in amount equal to the carefully considered resources of the nation. Up to this moment, the program for relief was the result of careful, unselfish study, the President and the best business minds of the nation in full accord. Unhappily for the American people, Congress convened at a critical time, and suddenly the whole situation was thrown into a chaos by legislators of a type that the American voter continues to send to Washington to make laws, mostly bad, occasionally indifferent, and only infrequently good. Every predatory individual in Congress immediately threw his hat into the ring, shouting and howling for a share of the spoils. The President asked for $200,000,000, a fair sum with which to make a start, but within a few days, so-called legislators shouting loudly for "humanity and the working man", brought in demands for various expenditures totaling $4,500,000,000, or twenty-two and one-half times the sum that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury recommended.

One proposal made was that of buying up at once and at face value, the insurance policies issued to the men who enlisted and who were drafted for service in the Great War, approximately $3,500,000,000, an amount almost equal to the present total annual expenditures of the Government for all purposes. Dozens of measures were introduced covering the construction of "pork barrel" enterprises, such as for example, making navigable streams along whose channels dust clouds arise for eight months in the year, and which could not be made navigable if their shallow, sinuous channels were canalized and thereafter lined with reinforced concrete. The Erie Canal steal, the fruitless Illinois River expenditure, the lower Mississippi River waste of the people's money, the artistic but totally unused canalization of The Dalles of the Columbia River and the Warrior and other southern river fiascos mean nothing to these raiders of the nation's revenue, just so they can say they brought home some of the pork.

Of course, the American people will survive our last outburst of Babbit Emotion and the unemployed workmen will get some relief, but it is better than an even bet that the predatory politician and his contractor friends will not come off second best. What the nation and the unemployed really need at present is wise planning, the prudent expenditure of the taxpayers' money, with the maximum amount of the money appropriated actually expended on labor and material, and that on projects that will, because of their inherent value, add to the permanent wealth of the nation. This goes with municipal, county and state funds, as well as national appropriations.

Grover Cleveland was a good and great man. If his shade should look down on the great white domed buildings on Capitol Hill, his mind would hark back to the days of his suffering in 1894, when soup houses fed thousands in our great cities, while Coxey's Army made their dismal way across the western plains, through the corn fields of Iowa and Illinois, by the cities, villages and farms of Indiana and Ohio, only to fade out when Pennsylvania was entered. General Coxey, arch sensationalist and politician, eventually entered Washington on May 1st, with 120 motely followers, only to be arrested for "walking on the grass" of the White House grounds, for which he was given a jail sentence of twenty days, and which ended the opera bouffe affair planned for self glory and Presidential annoyance. Mr. Cleveland could at least thank God that a few sane men then as now, sit in our legislative halls, but it is not unreasonable to say that if he had to confront the demagogues that yelp at President Hoover's heels, he would take his dogs and his gun for a week's stay in the Jersey marshes among the ducks.

## Illinois' Last New Union

THE MINE workers of Illinois were promised another union in their Christmas stockings, if we are to depend upon a printed circular put out without date early in December, and signed "Illinois District Board; Mine, Oil, Smelter Workers Industrial Union, Post Office Box 482, West Frankfort, Ill." This circular is printed on both sides and is captioned "Organize for Real Strike! No Fake Strike!" Thereafter, sympathy is expressed for the mine workers who suffer "brutal attacks from the officials of the U. M. W. of A., government forces and the coal operators". Inasmuch as Messrs. Lewis, Fishwick, Howatt, Farrington, etc., are classed wholesale as the mine workers' worst enemies, the Illinois District Board seemingly plays no favorites as between the dual Union organization and the Indianapolis body. Jim Murray and "Box-car" Jenkins, classed as petty fakers, and ex-officials of the U. M. W. of A., likewise come in for castigation. The platform of the new association is set forth in the following concluding statement:

> "Fight for the 6 hour day, five day week; fight for Workers' Social Insurance for unemployed miners and for old age pension.
>
> "These demands and local demands for each

mine based on the conditions in every mine, worked out by the mine committee elected by the miners in each mine in opposition to the fake mine committee of the U. M. W. A. should be the basis for the strikes and struggles of the miners.

"The M. O. S. W. I. U., formerly the National Miners' Union, calls on all the miners in all the mines to build their own organs of struggle; mine committees of their own in opposition to the fake and boss-controlled mine committees of the U. M. W. A.; calls on the miners to organize and strike under the leadership of the militant mine committees.

"MINERS! Build your own union, the Mine, Oil, Smelter Workers Industrial Union in every mine, under which you can fight successfully.

"UNEMPLOYED MINERS! Organize Unemployed Councils. Join in struggle against wage cuts, etc., which is your struggle. Fight for immediate relief!

"Don't permit fakers to mislead you! Smash the check-off which gives the bosses control over the union! Build the M. O. S. W. I. U. which is the only union of the workers based on the principles of class struggle and fights for the interests of the employed and unemployed miners!"

It will be observed that the M. O. S. W. I. U. is the new name for the former National Miners Union, which had its origin in Pennsylvania and which has put out at occasional intervals a radical incendiary sheet largely devoted to the collection of initiation fees. The question is, how long will the mine worker, who gets out the coal of the nation, continue to contribute his dollars to loafers and dead-beats whose idea of gaining a livelihood is that of starting a new bunk labor organization.

## We Hope for a History of the Old Days

THE Union Pacific Coal Company had its real beginning in 1868, its status in that day merely that of the "Coal Department" of what was then but the beginning of the present great Union Pacific Railway System. The mines, even the early "coal camps", as they were then called, that turned out the coal in the sixties, seventies, eighties and the nineties are now, with the exception of Rock Springs and Hanna, but memories.

Old Timers however, yet remain who recall Carbon, Almy, Spring Valley, Como and Twin Creeks, when they were living, pulsating communities, where good men and women fought the valiant fight incident to gaining a livelihood under conditions less happy than their successors work under today. Those were days devoid of books, magazines, daily papers, movies, and too often churches and Sunday schools. A pitifully small number of God-fearing clergymen, Catholic and Protestant. supported and sustained by a few spiritually minded men and women, did their best to offset the influence of the open saloon and the gambling hell that fought for the few dollars won by hard work within the mines. Then, as now, death came to the worker. Swiftly, suddenly, and a hushed stillness pervaded a little cabin for a brief moment, but upon "Main Street", the saloon continued to compete with the gambling den for the dollars that the mothers of little children plead for with which to buy food and clothing, and up "on the hill" a rickety piano contended with the obscenity of fallen women.

There was much that was sordid and bitter in the old days, but likewise there was much that was fine, courageous and high minded among the pioneers that blazed the way toward building up the coal industry of Wyoming that exists today under conditions that are not excelled anywhere in the United States, yes even in the world of today.

Since the inception of The Employes' Magazine, which is just just beginning its eighth year, we have been slowly gathering together the history of the Company and its old time employes. Much material has been assembled but there is more to obtain, and the purpose of this article is to request that all who have a story, a picture or any form of information touching on the old days, help us in the preparation of a history of the Company from its beginning, all of which will be cared for and if requested returned to the contributor.

Our editor, Miss Gilbert, is splendidly equipped to put together the information which the Old Timers who have been with the Company for many years, have stored away in their memories in the form of reminiscences, and in their homes in the way of old and forgotten pictures and clippings. The Rev. Howard N. Smith, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rock Springs, in the early nineties and who was with us in the middle of December, made a most generous gift of old time pictures that will be eminently valuable to us. Will you who can help us in this work, please communicate with Miss Gilbert or Mr. Pryde, enabling us to put in book form the history of the colorful past which many of you saw and lived.

—EUGENE McAULIFFE

## British Coal Industry, 1928-1929 Compared

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from the British Annual Report of Chief Inspector of Mines, whose jurisdiction extends throughout England,

Scotland and Wales. The 1929 report shows a substantial improvement over 1928, total tons mined increasing 8 per cent, total cost per ton mined, when reduced to American money, decreasing 15.5 cents, the average realization per ton increasing 15 cents, translating a loss of 21.5 cents in 1928 to a profit of 9 cents per ton in 1929. The total average daily earning, including cash paid and allowances, increased from $2.325 per day in 1928 to $2.405 in 1929, an increase of 8 cents per day. It should be understood that the long ton of 2,240 pounds governs throughout, the principal situation for the two yearly periods set forth below:

PRODUCTION, COST AND REALIZATION WITH EARNING, BRITISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY, 1928-1929

| | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| Total tons mined | 237,450,878 | 257,887,551 |
| Tons sold commercially | 219,300,000 | 239,300,000 |
| Wages, cost per ton | $2.275 | $2.20 |
| Others than wages, cost per ton | 1.150 | 1.07 |
| Total cost per ton | 3.425 | 3.27 |
| Average realization per ton | 3.210 | 3.36 |
| Net profit per ton | (Loss) .215 | .09 |
| Production per man shift saleable coal, lbs. | 2,129 | 2,169 |
| Average daily cash earnings, all employes | $2.230 | $2.315 |
| Average value daily allowances, all employes | .095 | .090 |
| Total average daily earnings and allowances | 2.325 | 2.405 |
| Average number man shifts worked year | 245 | 257 |
| Annual average cash earnings received | $550.90 | $571.82 |
| Annual average allowances received | 23.27 | 23.13 |
| Total annual wages and allowances | $574.17 | $594.95 |

*NOTE:* British tons of 2,240 lbs. used.

The report indicates a growing trend toward the adoption of mechanical appliances in and about the mines, the quantity of coal undercut by machines (other than light pneumatic picks) amounting to nearly 72,000,000 tons, or 28 per cent of the entire output, as compared with 26 per cent in 1928, and only 13 per cent in 1920. Scotland leads in machine mined coal, the proportion now 63 per cent, and running to 69 per cent and 71 per cent, respectively, in the Lanark and Fife districts. The number of mechanical conveyors in use below ground increased from 2,856 in 1928 to 3,218 in 1929. These are principally used for the transportation of coal along the coal face, and from the coal face to the main roads below ground, eliminating face trackage. Over 37,000,000 tons of coal were transported in Great Britain by conveyors in 1929, the total number of employes on colliery payrolls at the end of 1929 being 949,400, an increase of 50,000 over December 31, 1928.

Unfortunately, and due to the general world wide depression in business, figures for 1930, including production, realization and earnings, will doubtless show some recession, the margin of nine cents per ton profit shown in 1929 is in no sense adequate to maintain this most important industry in a healthful condition.

## Awards of Vacation Story Prizes

Announcement was made in the October, 1930, magazine that a cash prize of fifteen dollars would be awarded to the employe who submitted the best vacation article to the magazine. Ten dollars was offered as the second prize.

We have had the pleasure of printing three stories and now that the judges have reached a decision we are very glad to announce that the first prize goes to Mr. Dave Miller, in the Chief Engineer's Office. The second will be divided between the other two contestants; five dollars each being given to Miss Mary Drebick, teacher in the Lowell scool, and Mrs. Jeanette Black.

Next year we hope that competition will be much greater and that those of the fortunates who take vacation trips will share their unique and interesting experiences with the rest of our readers.

## Ten Minute Talks With Workers

*During 1931, we will reproduce, with permission of the Times, London, England, a series of ten-minute talks with workers, which, while prepared for British readers, admirably fit our American economical situation.*

### THE PARTNERS *

IF YOU have read Robert Louis Stevenson's stirring tale, "Kidnapped", you will remember how David Balfour and Alan Breck, when they were hiding on the mountains and had nothing to eat but a little porridge, added to their food by groping for trout in the stream. Groping for trout is catching them with your naked hand, by feeling for them very gently under the banks and between the stones, and grabbing one, if you can, when you feel him. With much effort David and Alan managed to catch a few small fish.

*From the Times Trade Supplement—issue of March 22, 1919.

The steam trawler goes out into the deeps where the fish shoal by the million. It has every modern appliance—steam winches, miles of nets, storage for hundreds of tons of fish, a skilled master, and experienced hands.

Alan and David could supply themselves with only one or two small fish. A modern steam trawler can feed a sizable town. The difference in results is enormous. In one case you have individual and primitive effort, in the other the union in modern industry of three partners, each contributing a share to the final result, but each dependent on the other two.

The first of these partners is, of course, Labour. The trawler will lie in harbour till it rots if no men go on board to get up steam and head her to the fishing grounds. Nowadays practical men of affairs, anxious only to obtain the best results, have learnt to regard Labour as what it is, namely, one of the partners in industry. It is neither more nor less. But if Labour is to maintain its title to rank as a partner it must act as a partner. It must contribute its share to the joint concern gladly and fully. That done, Labour is entitled to a full share of the results achieved.

### WHAT IS CAPITAL?

The second partner is Capital. In the earliest days of human existence on the earth man must have caught his fish as David and Alan caught their trout, but mingled with the bones of later men are found the rough fish-hooks which they had invented to aid them in their fishing. These fish-hooks then represented capital just as in our times the steam trawler does. So many people make the mistake of thinking that capital is another word for money. Generally things are capital.

The man whose patient labour made the fish-hooks was entitled to a share of the catch, and to-day the claim of Capital to rank as one of the partners in industry is just. If by some unfortunate miracle the whole of the capital of the United States and Great Britain—their railroads, their mines, their buildings, their works, their plants, their tools, their roads—were whirled skyward in the night, the people of both countries should once more be a mass of unaided men struggling grimly with the bare gifts of nature for a miserable livelihood. Every man who saves instead of spending, who works to-day and postpones enjoyment till to-morrow, who sows in the spring in hope of a harvest in autumn, adds to the available amount of capital, adds, that is, to the apparatus by which Labour increases its own efficiency.

The third partner is Brain. If you watch a village smithy where the blacksmith, who is in part a capitalist, works alongside his man, you may think that so far as the smithy is concerned it would make little difference if master were man and man, master. As the scale of industry grows, as work gets larger and larger, buying raw materials and selling finished articles in every corner of the globe, the need for men of brains, able to direct and organize all these lines of activity, becomes obvious.

We cannot go back to the methods of our forefathers; in attempting to do so we should, like the Bolshevists in Russia, bring our own civilization down about our ears, for there are a dozen mouths to feed where there was once but one. For the great operations of modern industry the best brains of the country are required. Brain ranks with Capital and Labour as a partner in industry.

A study of the condition of the world three or four hundred years ago shows that wonderful progress has been made. Progress is many-sided. It is moral, spiritual, political, civic. These are the finer aspects of progress, but behind them lies economic progress, the winning of a life more full of the good things of life; and this economic progress has been due to the growth in numbers and capacity of the three partners of industry. Their future depends upon the recognition by each of them of their mutual dependence and their common interest.

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## Why People Grow Old

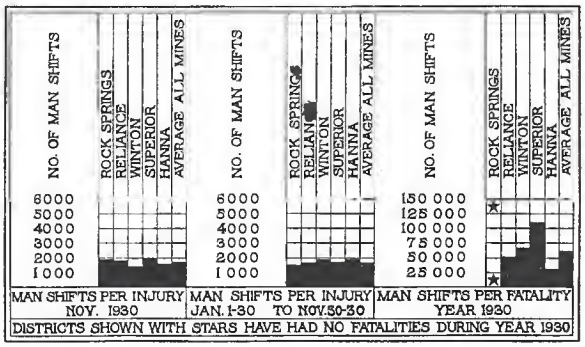
New Years is a time for new resolutions, for an inventory of ourselves, and taking a fresh lease on life. If we would stay young throughout the coming year here is a good recipe.

Youth is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions. It is a freshness of the deepsprings of life. Youth means a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old by deserting their ideals.

Whether seventy or sixteen there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the amazement at the stars and the starlike things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing childlike appetite for what next, and the joy and the game of life. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. In the central place of your heart there is a wireless station. So long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, grandeur, courage, and power from the earth, from men, and from the infinite, so long are you young. —*International Paper Monthly.*

# Make It Safe

## November Accident Graph By Mines




| *Place* | *Man-shifts* | *Injuries* | *Man-shifts Per Injury* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rock Springs No. 4.. | 4,964 | 3 | 1,654 |
| Rock Springs No. 8.. | 6,441 | 4 | 1,610 |
| Rock Springs Outside | 2,110 | 0 | 0 |
| Reliance No. 1..... | 4,402 | 3 | 1,467 |
| Reliance Outside.... | 1,055 | 0 | 0 |
| Winton No. 1..... | 3,144 | 4 | 786 |
| Winton No. 3..... | 2,599 | 1 | 2,599 |
| Winton Outside..... | 1,211 | 0 | 0 |
| Superior "B"..... | 2,883 | 1 | 2,883 |
| Superior "C"..... | 3,087 | 1 | 3,087 |
| Superior "D"..... | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Superior "E"..... | 3,574 | 3 | 1,191 |
| Superior Outside.... | 2,105 | 1 | 2,105 |
| Hanna No. 2..... | 1,099 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanna No. 4..... | 2,967 | 3 | 989 |
| Hanna No. 6..... | 131 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanna Outside..... | 2,039 | 1 | 2.039 |
| GRAPH | | | |
| Rock Springs ..... | 13,515 | 7 | 1,930 |
| Reliance ..... | 5,457 | 3 | 1.819 |
| Winton ..... | 6,954 | 5 | 1,390 |
| Superior ..... | 11,677 | 6 | 1,946 |
| Hanna ..... | 6,236 | 4 | 1,559 |
| *All Mines*..... | 43,839 | 25 | 1,753 |
| PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1930 | | | |
| Rock Springs ..... | 134,309 | 89 | 1,509 |
| Reliance ..... | 51,498 | 30 | 1,716 |
| Winton ..... | 65,581 | 34 | 1,929 |
| Superior ..... | 109,009 | 62 | 1,758 |
| Hanna ..... | 63,922 | 33 | 1,937 |
| *All Mines*..... | 424,319 | 248 | 1,711 |

The accident record for the month of November is somewhat better than for the two preceding months, although it is still bad, there being 25 compensable accidents.

Of this group of injuries there were 9 to the hands, 3 to the feet, 2 to the scalp, 1 to the eye, 3 fractures, 4 sprains and bruises, 2 cases of infection and 1 burn.

From the large number of hand injuries it is evident that many of the injured are careless workmen and in at least two cases a safety rule was violated.

Again it may be positively stated that protective hats, protective shoes and goggles would have prevented at least 5 of these compensable accidents.

A remarkable example of safety devices saving a human life occurred in a mine of the Morenci Branch, Phelps Dodge Corporation, on October 27th, when a man's life was saved twice in as many seconds by his wearing a "hard boiled hat" and a safety belt.

The details are as follows and are taken from the National Safety Council's News-Letter for December.

"A miner was sent to lower a hung-up chute. He first installed a bulkhead on the level above where he was going to work; he then climbed up the ladder to within 20 feet of the bulkhead and about 30 feet above the level andpounded on the partition of the chute. Before doing so, however, he took the added precaution of tying himself to the ladder with his safety belt and rope. When the ore in the chute started to run, a large rock from the two levels above fell upon the bulkhead, knocking one of the timbers out of place, came through and struck the top of his safety hat. While the force of the blow destroyed the hat completely and stunned the man, knocking him from the ladder. his injuries were slight. Only for the fact that he was secured by his safety belt, he would have fallen to the level 30 feet below, or possibly an additional distance of 100 feet through an open chute near the foot of the ladder."

This is an example of real Safety First for this miner had provided himself with a "hard boiled hat" and had procured a safety belt and was using it. He was safety conscious and if more of our miners were in this frame of mind we would have less mashed fingers, broken bones and infections.

## Obey Your Safety Rules

During the month of November a safety rule was violated and caused two compensable injuries, both of which were painful and will cause the injured men considerable loss of time.

This rule pertains to the coupling of cars and

is found in your Rules and Regulations as follows: Drivers and Snubbers—Rule 8, Page 13; Motormen and Motor Brakemen—Rule 13, Page 16; Miscellaneous Regulations, Rule 23, Page 29.

Know your Safety Rules and obey them, for, in the near future, whenever it is definitely established that an employe has violated a safety rule he will be severely disciplined or discharged from the service.

## First Aid Training

First Aid training for employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company has been conducted at all of the districts since September 15th.

This training is being put on by Mr. James Westfield and Mr. J. H. Bird of U. S. Bureau of Mines Car No. 2 and the classes will continue until December 23rd.

The certificates that the employes receive for their attendance at these classes should be an incentive for them to help and prevent accidents both to themselves and their fellow workmen.

## Wear Your Goggles

Within the past two months there have been several eye accidents in our mines, one of which resulted in the loss of vision from one eye of the injured miner. There is no more pathetic figure anywhere than the miner whose eyesight has been lost, and the burden is doubled by the fact that the tragedy could have been prevented very easily. Every miner has been told about the use of goggles and the miner or other employe who wears them will enjoy full eye protection. But they are absolutely worthless if you wear them around your neck, on your cap or in your pocket. Place them over your eyes when needed. Save your vision and remember that wearing your goggles is the easiest way to stop this class of injuries.

## November Injuries

*KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST*

WM. ARMSTRONG—*Miner—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Crushed and lacerated first finger of left hand. Was coupling cars together and caught his finger between car couplings.

JOE JEREB—*Machine Runner—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Lacerations and fractures of second, third, and fourth fingers of left hand. While holding a chain on the sprocket wheel of a cutting machine he allowed the chain to fall in the cutter bits and his hand was pulled into the sprocket wheel.

*(Please turn to page 15)*

*ROCK SPRINGS FIRST AID CLASSES*

*The above photograph was taken at Rock Springs in the Old Timers' Building where classes in first aid have been conducted for miners of Numbers 4 and 8 mines, and miners of the Central Coal and Coke Company.*

*Standing in the center and towards the rear, with cravat bandages across their shoulders, can be seen Mr. James Westfield, Foreman Miner No. 5, Bureau of Mines Car No. 2, who has been conducting this class and our own State Senator, Thomas Gibson, better known as "Safety Tom".*

*This photograph is evidence of the fine spirit of loyalty and interest the men have entered into to receive this valuable training.*

# The Question of Mine Safety

THE Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines of Great Britain for the year ending December 31, 1929, contains much that is informative relative to coal mine accidents. It is generally conceded that the laws of Great Britain bearing on the question of the safety of mine workers contain more rigid provisions than those promulgated by the several coal mining states of this country. It is a further fact that the existence of one mining code covering the mines of England, Scotland and Wales represents a more satisfactory condition than would exist if each of the three countries maintained separate codes.

The Ninth Annual Report expresses dissatisfaction with the fact that more recently, the coal mine accidents have shown a tendency to increase, as for example, during the year 1929, 71.4 persons were killed or injured per 100,000 man shifts worked, as compared with 69.4 in 1928. During the year 1929, the number of persons killed at coal mines in Great Britain was 1,076 and the number of persons injured was 175,899, the figures for 1928 showing 689 killed and 161,036 injured. It is true that the tonnage in 1929 was somewhat heavier than that of 1928, but as first mentioned, the comparison based on man shifts worked indicates a backward trend.

Great Britain has long occupied an enviable position in the matter of coal mine fatalities as shown by the following table, covering fourteen of the world's principal coal producing districts for two periods of ten years each, and one period of six years, ending with 1928.

MEAN ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ACCIDENTS PER THOUSAND PERSONS EMPLOYED AT COAL MINES IN THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES FOR THE THREE PERIODS SHOWN.

| Country | No. Employes Year 1928 | Ten Years 1903-1912 | Ten Years 1913-1922 | Six Years 1923-1928 | Rank 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saar Basin..... | 61,000 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1 |
| Great Britain... | 952,000 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2 |
| Australia ..... | 21,000 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 3 |
| France ..... | 292,000 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4 |
| Belgium ..... | 163,000 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 5 |
| Netherlands .... | 34,000 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 6 |
| British India... | 64,000 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 7 |
| Poland ..... | 113,000 | | | 1.6 | 8 |
| Spain ..... | 43,000 | | 1.9 | 1.7 | 9 |
| Germany ..... (excluding Saar) | 460,000 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 10 |
| Canada ..... | 29,000 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 11 |
| South Africa... | 33,000 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 12 |
| U. S. A. Anthracite ... | 161,000 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 13 |
| U. S. A. Bituminous .. | 522,000 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 14 |

It will be observed that the Saar Basin, formerly German territory, but placed under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years under the treaty of Versailles, led all other districts in the six years' period, 1923 to 1928, Great Britain, Australia, France, Belgium and the Netherlands following closely, our own bituminous industry at the very foot of the list.

In certain countries, for example, Germany, the death rates are calculated on the number of "full time" workers; that is, the number of men who would have been required had each one attended on every working day. In the case of our own mines, the death rates are based on the assumption that continuous employment was found for a year of 300 days with the relative proportion of persons actually at work. Thus, if the average number of days worked was 200, the death rate is calculated upon two-thirds of the number of persons employed. Comparison on man shifts worked, if such were obtainable in all countries, would prove the proper foundation for the computation. Unfortunately, man shift figures are not available in every country.

During the month of September, an officer of the British Miners Federation called upon the Secretary for Mines, expressing grave concern for the increase in the accident rate experienced in Great Britain during the past few years, this gentleman advocating:

A — An increase in the number of inspectors,
B — Encouragement of inventions for safety purposes and where necessary, the compulsory adoption of such by Governmental order,
C — Necessity for improved ventilation underground.

Unfortunately, organized labor as an institution apparently gives very little concern to the number of its members suffering injury and death in the various industrial occupations. If criticism of the number of accidents is made, such is invariably followed by the suggestion that additional inspectors be employed, the Union seldom hesitating to reinforce this suggestion with the further opinion that the additional inspectors should be taken from Union ranks. At other times, comment made relative to industrial hazards takes the form of suggesting higher rates of compensation, but seldom if ever is any specific recommendation made relative to the more complete observance of rules, whether state or employer made, or the development by the individual of an accident prevention technique.

A more detailed examination of the reports of the several British mine inspectors brings out the fact that in Scotland, only six per cent of the fatal and seriously non-fatal accidents from falls occurring in 1929 were actually due to neglect or breaches of rule by either officials or workmen, while 40 per cent were avoidable by the exercise

of ordinary caution. A Scottish inspector expresses the opinion that accidents can be reduced by discipline and by the elimination of some of the risks the miner now has to run in order to maintain his output.

The inspector for the Northwestern district of England expressed the opinion that 31 per cent of the accidents suffered in his district were due to defective practice or neglect, mainly by workmen. In the Yorkshire coal fields, the inspector expressed the opinion that only 31 per cent of the accidents from falls were due to causes which, in view of current practice, were unavoidable. The inspector of the Cardiff division suggested that 33 fatal accidents out of a total of 98 might have been avoided by the exercise of more care, and the inspector of the Swansea division states that 41 per cent of the accidents happening in his district could have been avoided. The inspector for the Northern division states that 30 per cent of the accidents in his territory were avoidable, this gentleman however pointing out that the word "unavoidable" is ill defined because it refers to established practice at the particular mines where the accidents occurred.

The report expresses the opinion that of all the factors, the human element is the most difficult to control, especially at the coal face where supervision must necessarily be fragmentary and discontinuous. Since 1902, Great Britain has been working toward systematic timbering of working places, this with the view of taking the responsibility of judgment as far as possible out of the hands of the workmen, substituting for same, the well considered judgment of the engineering and operating staff. The results obtained, however, have been slight and consequently disappointing.

The suggestion has been made that the adoption of the mechanical methods very largely restricted to the use of the electric undercutting machines has had some effect on the growing British mine accident rate, but it is a fact that in a district where the highest percentage of coal is undercut by machines, the death and accident rate is the lowest, while in the certain district where but 9 per cent of the coal is undercut, the accident rate reaches the highest point. The following figures indicate percent of tonnage cut by machine in the three principal mining districts and Great Britain taken as a whole, with the death and accident rate suffered from falls per one hundred thousand man shifts worked:

| *Country* | *Tonnage cut by machine Per cent* | *Death and accident rate from falls* |
|---|---|---|
| Northumberland | 55 | 30.8 |
| Scotland | 63 | 23.7 |
| South Wales | 9 | 41.3 |
| Great Britain | 28 | 32.7 |

In recent years, the task of coal mining in Great Britain has drifted away from the old status, viz., that of the individual worker looking upon his business as a real trade. In lieu thereof, he has developed the status of "mine worker", continuing to follow the occupation only because circumstances compel him to remain.

Certainly the relative showing of the United States, when compared with other countries, leaves us very little to brag about from a mine accident standpoint, and we are inclined to believe with the British coal mining inspection staff that the safety of the mine worker's life and limb, like that of his soul, is almost wholly an individual problem, more so when the item of major accidents is excluded from the situation. In this connection, it is worth while to note that Great Britain did not suffer a single major accident involving the loss of ten or more lives during the year 1929, a total of 34 deaths resulting from 13 explosions of mine gas occurring during the year.

## November Injuries

*(Continued from page 13)*

MANUEL ONANDIA—*Miner—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Dislocated fourth finger of right hand. While using a spike bar to raise some track, the bar slipped and struck him on the right hand.

SAM CONDIE—*Inside Laborer—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Fractured pelvis. While drawing props, a large piece of rock dislodged a prop which struck him causing a slight fracture of pelvis.

JACK CORRIE—*Unit Foreman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Infection of left leg. Injured claims that while working at the face a piece of rock fell and struck his shin causing a slight abrasion and contusion that later became infected.

EMANUEL PEDRI—*Driller—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Burns of neck and chest. While drilling with an electric drill the cable short circuited and burned his neck and chest.

JOHN TITMUS—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Lacerations of scalp and arms, bruised ribs and back. While loading onto a conveyor at the face, a piece of rock fell and struck him causing the above injuries.

SAM GILPIN—*Machine Runner—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Fracture of left arm. Had jacked up the cutter bar on a cutting machine and was placing a piece of coal under the bar, when the jack slipped and let the bar fall on his arm.

GEORGE KOVICH—*Loader—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Lacerated finger. While working at the face he caught his finger between two pieces of coal.

HENRY NALIVKA—*Inside Laborer—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Sprained back and ribs. Injured claims that while carrying conveyor pans he sprained his back and ribs.

JOHN ANDREWS—*Face Man—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Laceration fourth finger, left hand. While operating a duck bill he caught his finger between universal ratchet handles and mashed the end of small finger.

*(Please turn to page 22)*

# Christmas in the Communities

WHEN you begin to talk about Christmas don't you find it a terrible drain on your supply of adjectives? Christmas is a gay time,—a time of sparkle and lights and red and green—of laughter and singing and giving and receiving and feasting. But the best of all Christmas is a stock taking of the Christian virtue, kindness, which entered into man's civilization nearly two thousand years ago.

Christmastide is the happiest of all holidays with we Americans. Thanksgiving embodies a lot of things—thanks for crops, for football games, for turkey and all sorts of blessings. Fourth of July, of course, is a great celebration and it calls us to consider the nation and the big, wide world. So do our other holidays and birthdays of men—but Christmas is a time of beauty in so many ways; it is the gay, pure, sparkling, beautiful holiday gem of the year when we all—big, little, old and young join in a season of jolly good cheer.

So was it in all our communities, the Community Councils, Unions, Schools, Scouts and Clubs all joined in making it a thoroughly happy time for all, especially the children. Santa Claus, with all this help, surely did his best in remembering every single one.

When we walked into the Winton hall we truly thought we had been wafted away to a fairy Christmas land. The red and green decorations above and about and the tree with its veritable maze of tinsel, brilliant ornaments, and lights, not to mention the fireplace looking so real we expected to see Santa come popping down any minute, all lent a festive atmosphere. The children who took part in the program, as well as the committee, deserve much praise.

PROGRAM

The Message of Candles.....
.....Third and Fourth Grades
Does the World Know?.....Evelyn Neal
Christmas Conduct.....Tom McDonald
Just Before Christmas.....Vincent Mahoney
Babies Goodnight.....First Grades
The Game Depends on Santa....Lemar Jones
A Possibility.....Joe Collar
Vocal Solo—"It Came Upon a Midnight Clear".....Eloise Sprowell
Santa's Cake.....Bobby Benson
The Battle of the Colors.....
.....Group of Third Graders
Vocal Solo.....Bernice Moon
The Finest Tree.....Victorine Poppas
Guitar Solo.....Goldie Slaughter
I Wish You a Merry Christmas.....Bill Tait
The Tree that Talked.....
.....Seventh and Eighth Grades
The Cherry Tree Carol.....Barbara Naton
Silent Night.....All Children Taking Part

Following the last song, Old Santa Claus himself appeared and gave each child a sack of candy. Dancing completed an evening enjoyed by everyone.

In Reliance an epidemic of mumps prohibited the Christmas Eve community gathering and the program which had already been prepared by the school children. Nevertheless, Santa, bundled and laughing, called at each house Christmas morning leaving gifts and candy for all. The Christmas tree outside the community hall was quite the center of attraction of the town at night-time.

Superior celebrated their Christmas with a program at the Community church, after Santa Claus had called at each house leaving candy for the children. Christmas day there was a dance for the young people during the afternoon in the Opera Hall. A tree gayly lighted shed its cheer to all the surrounding town.

In Rock Springs the great shining tree in the Old Timers' Building gave us all the proper "Christmasy" feeling. The program consisted of the following numbers:

Invocation.....Rev. J. R. George
Doxology ..... Audience
Introductory Remarks.....T. H. Butler
A Christmas Story.....Eunice Gilbert
Silent Night.....Girl Scouts
Cornet Solo.....Lauder and Lawson
Oh Come All Ye Faithful.....Jack McLeod
Little Town of Bethlehem.....Girl Scouts
Clarinet Solo.....Joe Reine
Star Spangled Banner.....Audience

Last of all Santa, rosy and red, stopped to say he had left several barrels of candy, all sacked, near the door where his willing helpers would give each boy and girl a sack as they filed out.

Baskets were also sent to the needy.

Thus our Christmas has passed leaving fun and gaiety echoeing all about to give us a happy start on this New Year 1931. We feel that never before has there been a Holiday Season that could equal or approach the spirit that was manifest, may we keep a little of its cheer throughout the coming year.

The Hanna Theatre was the most popular place in the Community on Christmas Eve where a beautiful tree was lit in all its glory.

Mr. O. G. Sharrer annouced the program which began at 6:30, and was as follows:

*1. Rock Springs Number Four Community Tree in the Old Timers' Building with Santa and one of his little admirers, Russel Sholl, in the foreground.*

*2. Community Christmas tree on heights of Superior.*

*3. Stage, Christmas Tree, and Santa Claus at Winton.*

*4. Christmas tree in front of the Community Bungalow in Reliance.*

*5. Mary Katherine Campbell and Russel Sholl beside the Tree in the Old Timers' Building.*

Musical Selection.....High School Orchestra
Invocation.....Rev. W. R. Kessler
Reading, "The Ruggles' Christmas".....
.....Mildred Lahti
Contata, "The Christmas Spirit".....
.....By Grade School Pupils
Benediction.....Rev. W. R. Kessler

The program was directed by Mr. F. E. Lunsford, who is Music Teacher in the Hanna School.

After the program there was a brief pause and then Santa Claus appeared on the scene, much to the delight of all the youngsters, and the delightful evening was brought to a close by all children under 15 years of age, receiving a sack of candy and nuts and a bank containing a crisp dollar bill.

## The Spirit of Christmas Time

*By* A. U. MAYFIELD

There's a joyous note in the crisp, clear air—
A call to the heart of hearts—
A silvery twang that is sweet and rare
In sacred homes and public marts.

The world seems bright and the clouds are few
And the gleam of hope is rife,
While beautiful smiles are shining through
And everywhere is gladsome life.

Old scores are wiped from memory's page—
Forgiveness takes hold of men—
And in their place on the shifting stage
Appears a deeper loving ken.

The children prattle and shout and sing,
And the surging crowds go by
And a merry laugh makes the welkin ring
And chimes sound out from steeples high.

The world is at peace and full of love,
Attuned in beautiful rhyme,
And prayers go up to the Father above—
Because, you know, it is Christmas time.

## Civic Beauty

One only needs to glance at the Community Christmas trees, the decorated windows of our homes, stores and railway stations to realize that civic beautification has become a part of our Christmas spirit. Is the time, money and energy wasted? To the calloused soul who is totally unconscious of his surroundings (if such there be) it may be a loss; but the merchant is finding that decoration has a dollar and cent value. Yet, greater than the monetary value is the æsthetic worth. Each year we are becoming more conscious of the psychological effect of color, design and symmetry. Not the least of our Christmas gaiety can trace its origin to the profusion of glitter with which we find ourselves surrounded.

Fortunately this note of pride and appreciation of the artistic is not limited to the holiday season. Public utilities are being forced to heed public opinion in concealing wires, and cities are insisting upon subways. New buildings are given consideration from an artistic point of view as well as a utilitarian purpose. Lion, Rotarian, Kiwanis and Women's Clubs together with Chambers of Commerce are exerting every effort to make their cities more attractive places in which to live. The Greeks over 2,000 years ago had reached a level in municipal art never yet equalled. They became the teachers of the Romans, who left their buildings as the models of forthcoming centuries. During the intervening ages one needs only recall the ill-lighted, crowded, drainless streets through which domestic animals roamed at will to realize the degree of decadence town life reached. Only within the memory of our fathers has paving, electric lights, etc., come into use.

Civic beauty is not the result of a single individual's enterprise, it represents the united action of all the citizens. Each must do his part in order that he may share the joys of an attractive city. Americans have made great strides in the scenic beauty of their cities and towns, but there is yet much to be accomplished and well might each good citizen make a New Year's resolution to make his town a more beautiful place in which to live by 1932.

## Some New Years Resolutions

HEALTH AND SAFETY—Set your health standards high and improve your habits daily. Modern life demands reliable strength and energy; a sound mind in a sound body.

WORTHY HOME MEMBERSHIP—Magnify your home as the center of life that is happy, useful, and unselfish. Home is the soil in which the spirit grows. Give your best.

MASTERY OF THE TOOLS—Technics, and Spirit of Learning—Know how to observe, to study, to think, to plan, to judge, and to act. The world is run by thinkers and doers.

VOCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS—Find your talents and train them. Spend wisely, less than you earn.

FAITHFUL CITIZENSHIP—Do something daily to make your community, your state, your country, and your world happier, cleaner, quieter, more beautiful, better governed. Each for all and all for each.

WISE USE OF LEISURE—Let your daily play be a source of joy and strength, a balance wheel for your work. Cultivate growing things, fresh air, sunshine, and simplicity.

ETHICAL CHARACTER—Search for the highest values and build your life according to the best patterns. Read often the lives of great men and women. Character is king.

### WARNED

First Cannibal: "The chief has hay fever."

Second Cannibal: "Serves him right. I told him not to eat that grass widow."

# The General Office Staff
## again
## Sends Greetings to Everybody

George A Hoyle
K. M. Baylor
James R. Dewar
Frank Tallmire
W. K. Lee
D. O. Kelly
L. M. Mornings
Thomas Gibson
C. Heppenstall
V. D. Murray
Eunice M. Gilbert
Raymond A. Krill

C. E. Swanson
Jas. L. Libby
C. H. Hoag
Harry C. Livingston
Jam Outten
Anna Baird
Viens Dingo
John D. Duffy
Ed Marshall
Mary Taylor
K. A. Gosling
Mildred Martin

# Engineering Department

## Methods of Marking and Value of Original Monuments in Land Surveying

IN TWO PARTS

*By* C. E. SWANN

### PART ONE—METHODS OF MARKING

ALL SURVEYS of land, properly so called, are made (a) for the purpose of establishing certain monuments, corners, lines and boundaries, as in laying out and dividing land, or (b) for the purpose of identifying and locating such monuments, lines and boundaries after they have been established, as in all resurveys for location and area.

In all cases, the boundary and dividing lines are the traces of vertical planes on the surface of the ground, and the area is the area of the horizontal plane included between the bounding vertical planes. In other words, the area sought is the area of the horizontal projection of the real surface.

In laying out land, the work consists in running the bounding and dividing lines over all the irregularities of the surface, leaving such temporary and permanent marks as the work may demand, these lines to lie in vertical planes and their bearings and horizontal distances to be found. The bearing of a line is the horizontal angle it makes with a meridian plane through one extremity, and its length is the length of its horizontal projection. This reduces the plot of the work to what it would be if the ground were perfectly level. If all the straight lines of a land-survey lie in vertical planes, and if their bearings and horizontal lengths are accurately determined, then as a land survey it is theoretically perfect, whatever the purpose of the survey may be.

The needle compass and Gunter's chain have been universally and almost exclusively used in land surveying. Except in those localities where there is local attraction and very erratic changes in the declination of the needle, the compass is the best instrument that can be used for the purpose. Most of the trouble which has resulted from its use has arisen from a failure to make frequent determinations of the declination or variation of the needle by observations on Polaris, or by taking solar observations.

When land was originally subdivided, a more refined method of surveying by establishing a base line on a meridian, and a systematic triangulation made from this base was not justified, but, in city surveying, a compass survey is totally inadequate for the purpose.

#### MONUMENTS

All marks of whatever description left on or near the surface of the ground, such as stones, stakes, mounds, holes or trees specially marked and described for the purpose of designating a particular point on the surface as a landmark, are called monuments.

All land monuments set by surveyors should be stones, suitably cut, marked and planted in the ground. Surveyors cannot insist too strongly on the necessity of setting permanent monuments to make land boundaries at the time these boundaries are first established. The surveyor who first lays out the ground should always set permanent monuments before the survey passes beyond his own control. It will not do to trust that some one interested will replace his temporary marks by those of a more permanent character afterwards, both because this is likely to be entirely neglected, and also because of the cloud thus thrown over the authority of the monument itself from the fact that it is not the original mark. The setting of permanent monuments on all original surveys is extremely desirable but seldom possible of complete accomplishment because of lack of authority to spend the money necessary to do the actual work attending same, which fact accounts for many queer methods used for marking surveys, one quoted below from The Milwaukee Journal, "Ever been in the north woods and run across a tree which had a lot of mysterious letters and numbers carved on it? Maybe near the base were two letters "B. T.", then a little higher up were some such marks as R3WT7NS4 blazed into the bark.

What does it all mean? More persons than you have asked. Such trees are the section boundary marks made some seventy years ago by the United States government."

While living in New York State, previous to my taking up the study of engineering, I was always mystified whenever I saw an engineering party retracing a tract of land in a wooded territory and did not comprehend how it was possible to accurately determine the exact lines of the tract being surveyed, but have since concluded it was done from bearing trees or other permanent marks.

In the Wisconsin woods, from bearing trees, with the aid of a compass, a surveyor gets his bearings in locating a piece of land. Such trees are called "bearing trees". They stand on the corners where the section lines cross. There are four blazed trees, one on each section. The four blazes face a com-

mon center. That center is the intersection point. It is the place where the government boundary "monument" ought to be, but isn't.

The "monument" is the surveyors' stake. It is the marker that, in theory, is set at every corner in Wisconsin, dividing the whole state off into squares.

MONUMENTS GONE, TREES ARE GUIDES

In fact, the "monuments" rotted away years ago, or were pulled up by hunters who used them for firewood, or were crushed under falling trees. Bearing trees are the only guides left.

The surveyors start out from one intersection point. They follow the compass, struggling over down logs, tangled thickets, swamps, never deviating from the needle's course. They count their paces until they have paced a mile. Then they stop, carefully mark the place, and search for the four bearing trees by circling cautiously about the point in the endless wilderness. The circle is gradually increased. The eyes search and there, way over to the right, is a blaze. Yes—it is the right blaze. the blaze of the surveyors of seventy years ago, the blaze that marks the bearing trees.

From the new point these men pace on to the next bearing tree and the next. They may pace a mile or so at right angles, but there, too, will be bearing trees. As they rightly choose their course—now east, now south, now west, now north—they come at last to the place they started from. The bearing trees have guided them.

It must not be supposed that any inexperienced man can find the bearing trees, or stumbling upon them, would know them for what they are. The letters "B. T.", of course, mean "bearing tree.". The blaze that reads R3WT7NS4 refers to range 3 west, township 7 north, section 4.

In most cases the growing tree has formed a protective bark over the blaze, so it takes skill and knowledge to find it. There is one big help. Ever since the original surveyors blazed the trees, it is said that other cruisers and surveyors have come and have left their marks. In Sawyer County, for instance, a beaver hide is carefully blazed on or near the bearing trees. The cruiser who blazed it was an artist with the ax. He carved on the rough bark as only a real axman can, and not one of the beaver blazes has injured the trees. All were carved only into the outer bark, none penetrated to the cambium layer. All healed over perfectly. New bark grew on them and grew so well that the blaze is preserved as no rough, unskilled slash in any tree ever will be preserved. Another cruiser in that same district left a flying squirrrel blaze on the bearing trees. A third cruiser, more recent, has cut the letter "K" into the trees. Most of the modern blazes are no more than a slash with an ax, slicing off a piece of the bark, leaving an open wound, injuring and ultimately causing the death of many forest trees.

Incidentally, blazing trees seems to have become a mania with loggers, cruisers, hunters and others who go to the forests. The woods are full of blazes. They are so thick that they are meaningless. A group of hunters blaze out a line one morning to find the way back to camp. It blazes out another line the next morning. It may do that a third time. Everybody with any business in the woods—or with no business—seems impelled to put blazes on trees.

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# The Electric Generator

*By* D. C. MCKEEHAN

THE year 1931 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of magnetic induction, by Faraday, which is the basic principle of the electric generator. The discovery was made by simply inserting a permanent magnet into a coil of wire and noting that a current was generated in the wire.

When the magnet was moved to and fro a current in the coil could be detected but when the magnet was held stationary, that is, when there was no relative motion between the coil and magnet no current was induced.

The transformer, which in itself, depends on the principle of the generator for its operation, utilizes magnetism which varies to and fro, so to speak, instead of the relative motion between coil and iron core.

The electric generator is a machine that converts mechanical into electrical power, as a result of the continuous rotary motion of a system of conductors across a magnetic field.

In general, a generator consists of a field, comprising a series of alternate north and south magnetic poles equally spaced around an armature, which carries a system of conductors on or imbedded in its surface and which is revolved by some mechanical means.

A current generated by induction is alternating, changing direction as the conductors pass a north, then a south pole.

To convert it to a direct current a commutator is necessary, but it should be remembered that a direct-current as generated in the armature is first an alternating current.

Not until 1870 did we have the Gramme ring armature which was the type used on "Charley Smith", the old locomotive now in front of the Old Timers' Building. Later it was used on some Jeffrey locomotives, too.

The present day barrel or drum winding with slotted armature and reduced air-gap brought about increased efficiencies from 50 per cent to a high figure of 90 per cent.

A great impetus was given to generator design by Edward Weston and Edison. They recognized the advantages of imbedding the armature conductors, of reducing the air-gap, that is, keeping the stationary and revolving parts close together and the elimination of eddy current by laminating the armature core and the field pole faces. Edison's invention of the two-pole generator in 1878 and his subsequent system of electric lighting gave us

the first real commercial generator and power development.

The series field on a compound generator, which is an auxiliary field winding, carrying the total output of the generator and which solved the problem of maintaining constant voltage with increased load, was added by Brush in 1881.

The early machines were provided with permanent field magnets, which were replaced with wire-wound electro-magnets in 1845 by Wheatstone. A few years later these field coils were excited by a current generated within the machine and gave us the so called self-excited generator.

The development of the direct-current generator reached a peak about 1900. Since then, commutating field poles have been added but the features of design have not changed markedly.

Recent progress has been made in machines for special purposes, for variable speed drive, electrolytic work, etc., and embodying such features as quieter running and better ventilation.

## November Injuries

*(Continued from page 15)*

JAMES KANTAKIS—*Face Man—Winton, No. 2 Mine.* Contusion of first toe, right foot. While working at the face he slipped and his right foot was caught under the duck bill of a conveyor.

THOMAS HUGHES—*Face Man—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Fracture first toe, left foot. Was shoveling machine cuttings from a cutting machine when some face coal fell and struck his left foot and leg.

K. V. CAMMACK—*Unit Foreman—Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Contusion and laceration of left foot. While tamping shots in a scraper face, the hoistman moved the scraper, squeezing him between the face and the scraper and injuring his left foot.

RUDOLH JOHNSON—*Electrician—Winton, No. 3 Mine.* Laceration of index finger left hand and thumb of right hand. While jacking up the motor frame on a conveyor the jack slipped and he caught his thumb and finger between frame and bottom, causing injuries to both hands.

ANTON CHESNJEVAR—*Face Man—Superior "B" Mine.* Lacerated right thumb. Was tightening a bolt on a conveyor pan line, when the pan line was moved, catching his thumb between the pan lugs.

RUDOLPH ZARKO, JR.—*Inside Laborer—Superior "C" Mine.* Contusion second finger, left hand. While unloading cross bars he caught his finger between the roof and end of bar, causing the loss of a finger nail.

GARFIELD CURRY—*Pipeman—Superior "E" Mine.* Fracture of left leg. Was unloading pipe when the pipe rolled on his leg causing a fracture.

GEORGE DAVIES—*Driver—Superior "E" Mine.* Injury to right arm and left forearm. While driving, the car that he was riding derailed and he was thrown against the rib.

PETE RADAKOVICH—*Miner—Superior "E" Mine.* Infection of left leg. Injured claims that while he was digging at face a piece of coal struck his left leg and infection followed.

JOHN BYMAN—*Car Repairer—General Outside Superior.* Loss of digital phalange, first finger. Was coupling cars at tipple and got his finger caught between the car couplings.

JOHN CAMPBELL—*Face Man—Hanna, No. 4 Mine.* Sprained back. Injured claims that while pulling on a rail he stumbled causing him to sprain his back.

WAINO WILLIAMS—*Machine Runner—Hanna, No. 4 Mine.* Laceration of scalp and over right eye. Was operating a cutting machine when a piece of coal fell from the high rib, striking him on the head.

A. HAKALA—*Driller—Hanna, No. 4 Mine.* Bruised shoulder muscles. While operating a drilling machine the bit struck a crevice which caused the machine to swing and bruised the operator's right shoulder.

MARK LEE—*Car Repairer—General Outside, Hanna.* Injured right eye. While driving a piece of hot iron into a bolt hole on a pit car, a piece of hot scale flew into his eye.

### RE-TURNS

Man: Where is your father?

Boy: Downtown winding up his business.

Man: I didn't know he had suffered a financial loss.

Boy: He hasn't, he sells clocks.

### DISCOURAGING

Emily had been to school for the first time.

"Well, darling, and what did you learn?" asked her mother on Emily's return.

"Nuffin," sighed Emily hopelessly. "I've got to go back tomorrow."—*Calvin D. Hamilton.*

### ACID TEST

Young Wife: "It says 'beat the white of eggs till stiff'. I think they must be done now."

Hubby: "Why, are they stiff?"

Young Wife: "No, but I am."—*Humorist (London).*

### ON THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE GRASS

"My brother is working with five thousand men under him."

"Where?"

"Mowing lawns in a cemetery."—*Log.*

Farmer (to friend): "I hear, Henry, that while ye were in the city ye took up this here golf. How'd ye like it?"

Henry: "Well, it ain't bad. It's a bit harder than hoein' turnips and a bit easier than diggin' potatoes."

# Ye Old Timers

*"Grow along with me*
*The best of life is yet to be,*
*The last of life, for which the first was made:*
*Our times are in His hand*
*Who saith, 'A whole I planned,*
*Youth shows but half; trust God, see all, nor be afraid.'"*
*—Robert Browning*

## Samuel Matson, an Old Timer

Samuel Matson was born in Vasa, Finland, March 9, 1870. When he was eighteen years old he decided to come to America, coming to Missoula, Montana, where he stayed a few months. In the fall of the same year, 1888, he came to Rock Springs and began work at once for The Union Pacific Coal Company in the old Number Three Mine. Soon after, he was transferred to the Number One Mine, working there for more than twenty years. He is now employed in Number Four Mine.

*Samuel Matson*

Last June Mr. Matson received his gold button for forty-two years of continuous and faithful service in the employ of the Company. During this time he has missed very few days work and has never been injured in a mine. He is a life member of the Old Timers' Association.

Mr. Matson has a family of seven children living, five of whom are in Rock Springs, Vestor in the Purchasing Agent's office, Raino who is material clerk at Winton, and Earl who works with his father in the mine. Two daughters, Mrs. L. Larson and Melba in the Rock Springs High School. The other sons, Aner and Iver, live in San Francisco, California, and Houston, Texas.

## Emil Berquist

Emil Berquist, weighman at Number Four, is a member of our Old Timers' Association with a record of forty-one years with The Union Pacific Coal Company and Railroad. In speaking of his life he says he decided to come to America in the early spring of 1886 when he was nineteen years old. First he came to Wahoo, Nebraska, then he says, "—got into my head to see Wyoming and landed in Rock Springs the first part of May, started to work on the section in Blairtown the eleventh of May. After working there a month, about the Middle of June, I started in Number Five as machine helper." From then on he worked in the various mines, being in Number Four in 1887 at the time of the explosion.

*Emil Berquist*

In 1892, Mr. Berquist went into business in Rock Springs, but at the end of two years again started to work for the Union Pacific Railroad, and stayed with the railroad four years, then began work in Number One again.

Mr. Berquist was married in 1894 and has three adopted daughters. During his forty-four years in Rock Springs he has seen many improvements and changes come to the town, and has proved himself a progressive and upright citizen.

He was born in Sweden, November 8, 1866.

## I. Hattori

I. Hattori was born in Kukuoka, Japan, January 21, 1885, and was the oldest of a family of six children. Reaching the age of twenty-one, Mr. Hattori made up his mind to try his fortune in America, arriving in San Francisco August 2, 1906. In 1907 he came to Hanna, Wyoming, where he began work for The Union Pacific Coal Company. After living in Hanna nine years he moved to Colorado thence to Reliance in 1917, where he now lives.

In Reliance he met and married Mrs. Hattori who

*I. Hattori and Family*

was formerly Hatsu Harado, a native of Sago, Japan. They have a fine family of eight children, five of whom are in school now. The Hattori's are good parents and citizens and well deserving of the respect the community awards them.

Mr. Hattori is a member of our Old Timers' Association with a record of twenty-three years of service.

## What to Talk

Talk Happiness. The world is sad enough
Without your woes. No path is wholly rough
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,
And talk of them, to rest the weary ear
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain
Of human discontent and grief and pain.

Talk Faith. The world is better off
Without your uttered ignorance and forbid doubt.
If you have faith in God or man or self,
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence all your thoughts till faith will come.
No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

Talk Health. The dreary, never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.
You cannot charm or interest or please
By harping on that minor chord—disease.
Say you are well; or, all is well with you.
God shall hear your words and make them true.

## Harold Wilbur Passes Away

Harold Wilbur, of Superior, passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital, Thursday, December 11. Death came as the result of internal injuries received in the mine during September. He was born in Lacona, Iowa, December 13, 1901, and came to Superior in October, 1929, entering the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company at that time.

Mr. Wilbur is survived by his wife; his father, William Wilbur, Bussey, Iowa; two brothers who are now in Rock Springs and two sisters. His sisters are Miss Loma Wilbur, Dallas, Iowa, and Miss Ida Wilbur of Knoxville, Iowa. The body was taken to Melcher, Iowa for interment.

## John Dolgas

Passed away at his home in Rock Springs, August 2. 1930.

Born in Hungary, July 3, 1907, he came to America with his mother in 1911. His father, Mike Dolgas, had come to the UnitedStates two years earlier, coming to Superior where he was employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company continuously until his death in January of this year. John went to school in superior and later worked in the Copenhagen mine there. After moving to Rock Springs in March, 1930, he had been employed in the No. 8 mine.

*John Dolgas*

He is survived by his mother; one sister, Anna: and a small brother.

## Frank Peretti Dies

Frank Peretti, resident of Number Three Rock Springs, died Wednesday, November 26, following a three month's illness caused by heart trouble. He was born in Italy in 1887.

*Frank Peretti*

Coming to Rock Springs 20 years ago he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Coal Company shortly afterwards and had worked continuously for the Company for over nineteen years. Until his illness he had been employed in Number Eight mine. He was active in U. M. W. of A. circles and a member of the Loyal Order of the Moose, and the George Washington Society.

His wife, three sons, Charles, Frank, and Robert; and one daughter, Linda, survive him.

# Congregational Church Dedicated

*By* REV. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL

THE history of the Congregational Church of Rock Springs dates back fifty years or more. In 1876 the Christian men and women, moved by the great need, banded themselves together to maintain a Sunday School, conduct burial services for the dead, and perform such other religious and charitable ministries as they were able. The only living member of this group in Rock Springs is Mrs. Mary A. Clark, City Librarian. In 1881 a Congregational Missionary, the Rev. G. M. Smith, came to their aid and the first church in Sweetwater County was organized. This organization of heroic souls had many ups and downs. Part of the time they held services in a saloon building, the only place available at the time. The first church building erected was located where the High School now stands. In 1892 two lots opposite the present High School were secured and a church and home for the minister were erected under the leadership of the Rev. H. N. Smith, who served the church as pastor for six years. For thirty-eight years this building has served the community well although entirely inadequate for the needs during the last few years.

During the present year the beautiful church shown here has been erected. The old church was remodeled and the two buildings, joined together and artistically stuccoed, present a beautiful appearance, a real credit to the architect and builders. In this building is a beautiful auditorium finished in birch wood and prestwood with masonite panelling cellulex ceiling. Center aisle and chancel create a most worshipful atmosphere. Separated by a rolling partition is a large room to be used as a ladies' parlor. On the side and in the rear are eight splendid class rooms, choir room, and pastor's study. In the old part is a social hall, kitchen, and dining room, for all kinds of service, recreation, and instruction. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts both have rooms where an opportunity will be provided for all kinds of community activity under proper supervision.

The entire community has taken an interest in the building and given encouragement and assistance. The church was dedicated with fitting ceremony on December 14th, with Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological seminary, as special preacher of the day. Rev. H. N. Smith, who

*Interior View*

*Exterior View*

was pastor during the erecting of the first church thirty-eight years ago was present with his wife. On Tuesday evening, a dinner in honor of the Old Timers was served with over one hundred present.

The inspiring addresses of Dr. Palmer as well as the presence of the Rev. and Mrs. Smith brought great inspiration to the Congregational people and the entire community. All the protestant churches gave up their service on Sunday morning and united for the day, a testimony to the splendid community spirit of Rock Springs.

## Old Pal, Let's Go

*By* DAVID G. THOMAS

THE poesy of Wyoming's bard, Judge David G. Thomas, invariably fits the season. New Year's day is a day of reverie, of thoughts of old days and old friends, and so we are favored with "Old Pal, Let's Go."

Let's go back to Memory Hall,
It isn't far away,
Just beyond the shadowy wall
That harbors yesterday;
The wooded hills are just as green,
The flowers as sweetly blow,
And all things fair await us there,
So, come old Pal, let's go.

There's gladness in the smiling brook,
As in the olden time,
When we first opened up a book
Of happy, childhood rhyme;
And there the blushing maiden waits,
The girl we used to know;
I hear her call from Memory Hall—
So, come old Pal, let's go.

The children of the past are there,
Those whom we left behind;
Too frail to march with us and bear
The burden of mankind;
And troops of phantom memories
Keep flitting to and fro;
I catch a glance of old Romance,
So, come old Pal, let's go.

We've journeyed far upon life's road,
We know we're near the end;
The shadows fall o'er Memory Hall,
The nights of gloom descend;
So let's go back where first the stars
For us began to glow,
And bask awhile in Love's sweet smile,—
So, come old Pal, let's go.

## Reflection

*By* ELSIE LA CROIX DERBY

Like some clean, woodland pool
Is my Heart,
Reflecting all surrounding it—
The shadows of the sorrows of my friends,
The sunshine of my baby's smile;
Then—when the day of Life is at an end—
The deep, sweet silence of approaching night,
Followed by wond'rous, lasting starlight.

# Ten Eventful Years In the United States

*Condensed from the Current History (October, '30)*

*By* THOMAS F. WERTENBAKER

THE OUTSTANDING characteristic of the American civilization is the large size of the middle class. This group, in many countries but a small fraction of the population, in the United States tends to swallow up all others. During the past decade this movement has been going with startling rapidity.

Back of it one sees the carrying of the use of machinery for mass production to its heights hitherto undreamed of. In 1914 the value of our manufactured products was $24,250,000,000; in 1927 no less than $62,700,000,000, an increase of 50 percent even after making allowance for the shrinkage of our yard-stick of value—the dollar. This enormous increase has been primarily by standardized machinery. Machinery is used far more in the United States than in Europe, with the result that one American produces three times as much as his European competitor. In fact, the output of this country is twice that of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium combined.

It is a new emancipation, this use of mechanical devices to do man's work. With shorter hours of labor, the American workman earns an income that to his European fellows seems princely. A bricklayer here receives as much for an eight hour day as a London bricklayer in 28 hours or a Paris bricklayer in 80 hours. "The problem of making labor sufficiently productive to provide material comforts for all has been solved for the first time," says Bertrand Russell. There still exists what may properly be called a lower class, but, in the years since the World War, great progress has been made toward its elimination. With the average annual wage for both sexes, all ages and degrees of skill, poverty, as Europeans understand the term, is reduced to a minimum.

It is true that the constantly increasing use of labor-saving machinery has thrown many thousands of men out of work, but the evil is temporary. Sooner or later we may expect the lowering of the cost of production so to stimulate the demand that the unemployed will be drawn back to the factories. Such was the history of Arkwright's inventions in England, where the idle artisans demolished some of the new spindles, only to find, a few years later, that the number of hands in spinning had doubled and tripled.

The enormous expansion of the use of automobiles in the past decade, the placing of all America on wheels, together with the extension of electric power to the rural districts, have relieved the isolation of farm life. The farmer is now part of a community. Hitherto the size of a rural school has been limited to the number of children within walking distance. The result was the little "red schoolhouse", picturesque but ineffective. The one room, the poorly paid teacher, the lack of a library and other modern equipment, were not conducive to efficient education. Today, the fact that the children may be conveyed in motor coaches from many miles around, is bringing about the consolidation of rural schools. In the years from 1920 to 1926 the number of one-teacher schools decreased at the rate of 4,600 a year, while the consolidated schools increased on the average of 1000 a year. This is a movement of surpassing importance, which cannot fail to affect deeply American social and political life.

Not less vital than these social changes is the startling progress made since the World War in the means of communication. Our planet is shrinking before our eyes. The United States has been covered, as if by magic, with a vast network of hard-surfaced roads. Districts formerly isolated have been opened to trade, thousands of idle acres have been put under cultivation, the distribution of goods has been speeded up.

We sit in our homes and listen to music, lectures, sermons, plays, and agricultural reports over the radio. The world "sits in" on the opening of Parliament or an address by President Hoover. The Kentucky mountaineer may sit by his fireside and receive instruction in hygiene; the Colorado rancher may listen to grand opera.

Enormous progress has been made in aviation. Great dirigibles have crossed the ocean; airplanes have flown to Europe and to the north and south poles. Regular air passenger services have been instituted between many of our large cities, while the amount of air mail has multiplied many times over.

These marvels of communication are lending a new compactness to the world; are awakening the nations in a new sense of nearness, of community of interest. Not only are all people learning to know people better, but they are seeking earnestly the solution of problems held in common.

During the past twelve years, this country has occupied a position in affairs undreamed of before the World War. Suddenly, almost reluctantly, we awoke to the fact that the United States was vastly superior to any other nation in potential power—in mobile capital, in economic wealth, in the ability to transform our natural resources into exports, or loans, or battleships, or armies. How we would use this power became the matter of the deepest concern to all the world.

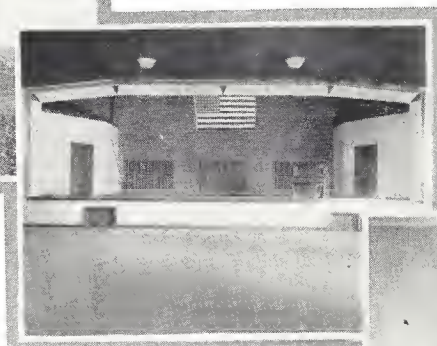
Significant of our new position and attitude in international affairs is Secretary Kellog's proposal to outlaw war. It is not to be expected that the new pact will bring universal peace. It does not require the contracting nations to disarm. But a new and important link has been forged in the chain which is binding the dread war god, for the nation which resorts to war in the future must explain fully its reason or he pilloried before the civilized world. All in all, the past decade has witnessed a revolution in social, industrial and international affairs.

# Reliance and Superior Gymnasium Buildings

*By* J. L. LIBBY

TO MEET the present educational standards and school needs, School Districts Numbers 7 and 18 have just completed their new gymnasium buildings, one at Reliance and the other at Superior, Wyoming. The designs were made with a dual purpose in mind, namely that the main room serve as a gymnasium or an auditorium. This feature with a stage makes it possible to have physical training, basketball, indoor sports, general assembly, social gatherings and theatricals on the upper or main floor, while the lower floor is used for manual training work. The buildings have the same floor plans and are similar in design, with the exception of slight changes necessary due to location and topography, hence one description will suffice for both.

*Exterior Superior Gymnasium*



*Interior Reliance Gymnasium*

*Exterior Reliance Gymnasium*

The construction is concrete for the foundation, brick walls (including the inside walls of the auditorium) with steel sash glazed with semi-obscure wire glass, and steel roof trusses supported on brick pilasters; has a frontage of 68 feet, a depth of 82 feet, two stories in elevation at the front, and due to the rising ground the rear is a single story.

The exteriors consist of varying tones of red, rough textured brick laid in white mortar, with white cast stone copings, pilaster caps and ornaments, and a broad expanse of roof covered with color blend slate surfaced shingles having jade green predominating.

The general plan consists of outside steps leading to a covered entry, opening into the vestibule with ticket office, then the auditorium with a stage. The stage is arranged with dressing rooms at either side, and steps leading to separate showers and lockers for boys and girls, and having a large room between for the storage of the bleachers and chairs when they are not in use.

The auditorium or gymnasium is 66 by 61 feet, and has a maple floor laid log cabin style for dancing. The stage, when fully equipped, will have a sliding velour curtain, scenery, stage settings, border and foot lights. The proscenium opening is 47 feet wide. Thus, when bleachers are used on the stage the spectators have a clear view of the basketball playing floor.

The equipment will consist of removable bleachers with a seating capacity of 500 people during basketball games, folding chairs for assemblies, steel lockers, ample showers with steel compartments and dressing booths for the girls. Full equipment for shop work, especially wood work, is installed in the manual training room which is 26 by 66 feet in size.

The auditorium walls to give service are finished the same as the exterior with rough textured face brick laid in white mortar, with the exception of the plaster caps which are decorated. The ceiling is covered with a pressed wood pulp board that has a high absorption of sound, thus tending to eliminate reverberation and give better acoustics. This ceiling is blocked off in diamonds and squares. The stage partition and proscenium are decorated in bright colors.

Each building is located near the main school and and is steam heated from the old heating plant. This is made possible by means of a new mechanical stoker installed under the old enlarged boiler. This arrangement gives greater efficiency for the boiler, also eliminates much janitor service. A large storage tank, with a heater in the boiler room, furnishes the necessary hot water for the gymnasium and the main school.

# The Union Pacific Coal Company Bowling League

*By* A. T. HENKELL

DURING the 1929 bowling season, a league called the "Miner's Bowling League" was formed by a number of bowling enthusiasts from The Union Pacific Coal Company mines. Only bowlers who derived their living from an occupation connected with mining were to be eligble. It was thought that a team representing each mine in this district could be made up but only one mine outside of The Union Pacific Coal Company mines was represented, this mine being the Colony Coal Company's mine at Dines. Superior was asked to place a team but on account of the distance it was feared that storms and cold weather would interfere with their attendance.

A six team league was formed including one from Winton, one from No. 4 & 8 Mines, one from the General Office, one from Dines and two from Reliance designated as No. 1 and No. 2. Hugh McLeod was elected president with Art T. Henkell as Secretary and Treasurer. The schedule of games was completed on May 16, 1930, with cash prizes awarded to the following winners:

First Place Team, Reliance No. 1.
Second Place Team, Reliance No. 2.
High Team Series, Reliance No. 1, 2866 Pins.
High Team Game, Reliance No. 2, 1033 Pins.
High Individual Series, John Taucher.
High Individual Game, William Mattonen, 266 pins.
First High Individual Average, J. Zelenka, 184 pins.
Second High Individual Average, John Taucher, 183 pins.
Third High Individual Average, W. Freeman 180 pins.

Money for prizes was obtained by assessing each player $1.00 as an entrance fee and each player also pays a small amount as each three game series is played.

The team from the Colony Coal Company mine dropped out early in the spring of this year and as only players from The Union Pacific Coal Company mines remained it was decided by the players at the beginning of the 1930 season to change the name of the league to "The Union Pacific Coal Company Bowling League" and ask no outside teams to participate. Art. T. Henkell was elected president with William Mattonen of Reliance as Secretary and Treasurer. The following teams forming a six team league have entered, Winton, Reliance No. 1, Reliance No. 2, The U. P. Coal Company Store, No. 4 and 8 Mines and the General Office. The season will be divided into two forty-five game halves, the winner of the first half playing the winner of the second half, if any change, for first place. All games are played on Monday evening, two teams starting at 7 P. M. and playing on four alleys, allowing them to finish early enough for the other teams to finish by 10:30 P. M. 24 games or eight 3-game series have been played by each team to date and following are the results:

| | *Won* | *Lost* | *Pctg.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Office | 9 | 15 | .375 |
| Reliance No. 1 | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| Store | 3 | 21 | .125 |
| Reliance No. 2 | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| No. 4 & 8 Mines | 17 | 7 | .708 |
| Winton | 16 | 8 | .667 |

| | |
|---|---|
| High Team Series, No. 4 & 8 Mines | 2,752 Pins |
| High Team Game, No. 4 & 8 Mines | 955 Pins |
| High Individual Series, Herb Sharp | 672 Pins |
| High Individual Game, Herb Sharp | 255 Pins |

12 HIGH AVERAGES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sharp | 190 | Christie | 173 |
| Reese | 184 | Coffee | 170 |
| Buchanan | 176 | Mattonen | 170 |
| Easton | 174 | A. Spence | 170 |
| Remitz | 174 | M. Korogi | 168 |
| C. Spence | 173 | Bevola | 168 |

# Good Times

*By* GRENVILLE KLEISER

Think "good times"—
It is the state of mind
That brings prosperity
And puts dull days behind.

Talk "good times"
No matter what they say;
Sane, optimistic talk
Will drive the clouds away.

Act "good times"—
Be equal to the test;
Compel "good times" to come,
Resolve to do your best.

Spread "good times"—
By thought and word and deed;
With sturdy faith and confidence
Know you will succeed!

# Program at Old Timers' Building

The Old Timers' Building was the scene of an excellent program and a jolly time Wednesday, December 3. The Union Pacific Band, under the direction of James Sartoris, furnished the program which included a trombone solo from Clay Smith's "Soul of the Serf", by John Kovach; baritone solo by Jack McLeod; and a male quartette. Also music by a brass quartette and a solo by the bass section.

John Kovach played remarkably well, and, in the opinion of Mr. Sartoris, his instructor, as well as other judges of music, he has outstanding talent. He has only studied music a year and a half; but his interest is so great that he is willing to rise at 4 A. M. in order to practice.

*PERSONNEL OF THE BAND*

*Flute—Frank Crocker*

*Clarinet, E Flat—R. V. Hotchkiss, J. Dolgas. . .*

*Clarinet, B Flat—John Costantino, "Red" Robinson, John Smith, Jack Harris, John Bugas, Joe Rennie, Louis Melogovich, Emil Allias, Ike Oja.*

*Saxaphone—Joe Castelliano, Charles Gregory, Flori Anselmi, John Rossetti, Mike Sikich, John Satich, Ben Lewis, Tony Rokavino.*

*Trumpet— Doyle Joslin, Harry Sellars, Paul Schafer, Glen Lauder, Julius Laursen, Edward Remitz, James Besso, Mark Melovoz, William Foote, Antone Ferdani.*

*Horns—John Sorbie. Day. Babinshack.*

*Trombone—John Kovach. Rudolf Carlson, Carl Hafner, William Rice, Hayden Williams.*

*Baritone—Stephen Oresti. Howard Johnson.*

*Bass—William Matthews. Tommy Plemel, Alfred Robertson.*

*Drums—Ole Anselmi. William Wilson.*

*Director—James Sartoris.*

*Manager and Drum Major—T. H. Butler.*

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At the close of the program the band was presented a beautiful bouquet with the compliments of the Rose Flower Shop.

Dancing took up the remainder of the evening. The proceeds of the entertainment go to the Christmas fund of the Number Four Community Club.

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## The Old Year and the New

Ring out wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light
The year is dying in the night
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old. ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells. across the snow;
The year is going. let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress of all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the sprite;
Ring in the love of truth and right
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring in the valiant man and free
The larger heart. the kindlier hand.
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

*—Alfred Tennyson.*

This poem was written by Tennyson on Christmas Day, 1835, and first appeared as a part of *In Memoriam* published in 1851; which had been growing since the death of Tennyson's closest friend, Arthur Hallam, in 1833. Tennyson and Hallam had been inseparable friends all through college and Hallam was engaged to Tennyson's sister. Following his graduation Hallam decided to travel on the continent in hope of improving his health. While in Vienna in 1833 he died very suddenly. The grief of Tennyson knew no bounds and during the next ten years he published no poetry, but from time to time he wrote stanzas in memory of his friend which together comprise *In Memoriam.* A strain of sorrow runs throughout the whole, as here he says,

"Ring out the grief that saps the mind
For those that here we see no more:"

yet. from his grief he worked out a philosophy of life that made him one of the spiritual leaders of his age. The publication of *In Memoriam* won for him the Laureateship and the appreciation of his fellow men for the beauty of his art which remains imperishable.

# Of Interest To Women

## January Menus

JANUARY brings a difficult period in meal planning when it becomes hard to obtain fresh fruits and vegetables cheaply. Yet we can obtain well balanced meals quite easily and inexpensively by the use of root vegetables, cabbage, lettuce, canned fruits and vegetables. Dried fruits are particularly good for this time of the year and rich in the minerals and vitamines we need. Following are some menus assuring a balanced diet.

DINNERS

Roast Pork
Creamed Onions Mashed Potatoes
Spiced Cake Coffee

Codfish Cakes
Buttered Carrots Steamed Cabbage
Hot Biscuits
Chocolate Pudding Coffee

Curried Mutton with Macaroni
Parsnips Squash
Graham Muffins
Baked Bananas Coffee

LUNCHEONS

Bacon and Potato Salad
Bran Muffins Steamed Carrot Pudding

Scalloped Cabbage and Celery
Pear and Cottage Cheese Salad
Rye Bread Milk

Brown Rice with Cheese
Lettuce Salad Apricot Whip

### APRICOT WHIP

Soak one pound of dried apricots until they are plump. Simmer gently for twenty minutes and press through a sieve or a potato-ricer. Sweeten to taste. Just before serving, fold in stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs. If canned apricots are used, omit sugar, and use two cups of pulp. Serves six.

### BROWN RICE AND CHEESE

Steam one cupful of brown rice until tender. Meanwhile, beat two eggs slightly and add three cupfuls of milk, one cupful of grated cheese, one teaspoonful salt, and one-fourth teaspoon of paprika. Combine this custard mixture with the rice, pour into a greased casserole or ramekins. Place in a pan of hot water and bake at 325 degrees F. for about forty-five minutes, or until a silver knife inserted in the center of the custard comes out clean. Serve hot. Serves six.

### STEAMED CARROT PUDDING

Two cups cooked mashed carrots, 2 cups ground apples, 2 cups bread-crumbs or ½ cup flour, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, pinch of allspice and cloves, ½ pound of raisins, 1½ cups sugar and 1 cup ground suet.

Mix all ingredients together after they have been ground and put into steamer and steam for two hours. Serve with any desirable sauce.

### BAKED PEARS WITH A CARAMEL FLAVOR

Drain the juice from canned pears, or raw ones pared and cored may be used. Arrange the halves in a baking dish. Sprinkle generously with brown sugar and a bit of cinnamon or nutmeg. Add only enough juice or water to cover bottom. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) until the water is absorbed, or if raw ones are used, bake until they are tender. Chill and serve with thin custard sauce or whipped cream. A macaroon crumbled over each serving adds extra deliciousness.

## Kitchens

NO WONDER a grudge has been held against a kitchen in past ages; for they were so unattractive that they inspired no other feeling. Fortunately the kitchen has graduated into an importance and beauty. This rejuvenation has been brought about largely by a change in furnishings. With the magic aid of a paint brush, oilcloth, and checked-gingham no kitchen can retain a drab outlook on life very long. It is the one room we can give a new color scheme without requiring new furniture; yet when we realize that it is the most used room of the house by most women any amount of attention given to it does not seem too much, and for those who haven't experimented with colors in the kitchen two new thrills are ahead: first, in the fun of doing the "fixing" and second, in the joy of a gay, bright kitchen which reflects your own personality.

Here are some suggestions for pleasing color combinations:

### PEWTER-GRAY AND RED

Kitchen walls and large pieces of equipment: pewter-gray. Curtains: red and white checked-gingham. Towels: red and white check crash. Utensils: bisque (which is a very warm ivory) enamelware with buffstone trim. Have a few pieces. teakettle, coffee pot and like in red.

Accessories: Gray clock with red trim, stubby red candles in low brass candlesticks, red and white oil cloth on table, and a red geranium on the kitchen window sill.

### SILVER-GREEN

Kitchen walls and large pieces of equipment: silver-green (a soft gray green). Linoleum: a broken-tile pattern in gray green, with black lines and occasional tile in tangerine (deep orange) and green. Curtains: tangerine casement cloth or unbleached muslin. Oil cloth: bisque. Towels: green and white check. Utensils: bisque (warm ivory) enamelware with buff trim. A few pieces of enamel-ware in apple-green.

Accessories: Spice set in green, food canisters in green.

### APRICOT

Kitchen walls and large pieces of equipment: bisque or silver blue. Linoleum: blue tile pattern. Curtains: apricot. Oil cloth: apricot. Towels: blue and white crash. Utensils: bisque enamel with soft blue trim; a few pieces in solid color soft blue.

Accessories: blue mixing bowls and apricot candles in low blue candlesticks.

In case it is not possible to change the linoleum, choose the colors which go with it best; or if it is worn it may be painted any color and varnished.

## Household Hints

### CRACKED PLASTER

Before giving the kitchen walls their coat of paint, be sure that every crack and crevice is filled smoothly with plaster. There is a mending plaster on the market now for these small jobs, not unlike plaster of paris, except it takes longer to harden and is therefore more easily applied by the amateur.

### SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL HELP IN THE REMOVAL OF PAINT STAINS

The ease or difficulty with which these are removed depends on the length of time they have been in the fabric. If done when the paint is wet, their removal is more easily accomplished than when left until dry. To remove wet paint from white material wash the stain with soap and water, then boil in water to which a little kerosene has been added; again rub between the hands, using soap and hot water.

Dry paint on white material can easily be removed by soaking the stain in turpentine to soften the medium which hardens it to the fabric. It should then be rubbed in the turpentine, and washed in soap and water, finishing with ordinary washing.

Paint stains that are old and dry may be removed from woolen goods with chloroform. First cover the spot with olive oil or butter. When the stain is on a fabric the color of which is apt to be destroyed, moisten first with a little oil, then remove with ether.

### JUST AS ATTRACTIVE

If you are planning to have a birthday party out of doors, don't forget the wind is apt to blow out your candles on the birthday cake. Use thin twisted sticks of candy instead of candles; they are very pretty and serve the purpose far better.

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To keep a compressed yeast cake several days, bury it in salt and place it in the cellar.

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If grease is spilled on the stove, use salt freely to stop its smoking.

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Put salt in gasoline to be used for cleaning garments and no ring will be found in the material.

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A pinch of salt improves cocoa and many kinds of candy. (I do not use it in mints.)

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Salt added to the water in which eggs are poached will prevent the white from scattering.

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### EVERGREENS

The porch box need not be an abandoned article just because winter is here. They can be made just as attractive in winter by the use of evergreens. Tiny pines or spruces planted in the box will keep it beautiful all winter. However if it is too late to plant trees, branches from the Christmas tree may be arranged in the box and if packed in sawdust will stay green a surprisingly long time.

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Winter's four colors in order of popularity are: black, dark green, dark brown, and dark red.

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Sleeves have again come into their own, no dress can afford to ignore its sleeves this season.

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Small hats with shallow, fitted crowns are seen.

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Instead of frequently consulting the clock, why not put your alarm clock to work to remind you:

1. When your cake, bread, or roast is due out of the oven.
2. When the jars in the boiler or pressure cooker have been processed the right length of time.
3. When the baby's next feeding is due—day or night—or giving him a sun bath to warn you when he has been exposed long enough.
4. When the children's playtime is up and they must get at lessons, music practice, or go to a music lesson.
5. When medicine is again due to a sick patient in the home or to remind one's self (a) when it is time to lay aside sewing or reading and begin to prepare a meal that must be ready on time, (b) when to make an important phone call at a certain hour, and, in fact, as a sure reminder of anything you must not forget. This leaves one's mind free to read, sew, or take a nap without fear of forgetting something. If the alarm bell is too loud or displeasing, it can be softened by pasting adhesive tape between the bell and the clapper.

## Home Economics Classes Organized

Plans are being completed for the night classes in Home Economics for women in the various towns. Much interest has already been shown and the classes bid fair to be well filled. Classes will begin the first week in January with Miss Pauline Drollinger, state director of vocational education, here to organize the first meeting. Competent teachers have been secured for each group and the classes are free so anyone not taking advantage of this opportunity is missing a rare chance to get new ideas for their homes. No previous training is necessary, neither will an examination be given at the end.

The Superior ladies will take up sewing having their first class in the Community Hall, Friday, January 9, at seven thirty. Miss Mildred Carlstom. Home Economics teacher in the high school, will teach the class.

Rock Springs ladies decided to take up a unit in meal planning with special emphasis on diet. Their first meeting will be Thursday, January 8, in the Number Four Community Hall, seven thirty o'clock.

In Winton a class will study foods and meal planning. They will meet on Friday, January 9, at seven thirty in the Community Hall.

Reliance ladies plan a course in handicrafts with Mrs. Gene Lee as their instructor. Mrs. Lee is well known in the community having taught classes in Reliance twice before and the ladies feel fortunate in being able to have her again this year.

## Women the World Over

### Bob Means Freedom to Chinese Women

The first act by Chinese women in Manchuria when granted freedom by their new governor was to bob their hair. Up to the present regime women had been forbidden by law to cut their tresses.

Geisha girls in Japan are now employed to accompany boating parties to sea, serve drinks and provide entertainment for a fee of one yen an hour.

The first Frenchwoman to make a profession of orchestral conducting is Mme. Jane Evrard of Paris, violinist and wife of Gaston Poulet, also a conductor.

Miss Grace Niles is the first woman to become manager of a big moving picture theatre in New York City.

The International Woman's league has urged German women to propose more women candidates for election to the reichstag.

The minor hurts and ills of the 10,000 employes of the treasury department in Washington, D. C., are attended to by Dr. Katherine S. Hoffman.

More than 300 women dentists are practicing in England.

Eight per cent of the automobiles registered in Illinois are owned by women.

Women in Turkey have always received the same salaries or wages as the men, and the fact of their being married has never hampered them in their search for work.

Miss Anna Way White, who recently sailed from New York to take up a missionary post in the Belgian Congo, is the first unmarried missionary to be sent on an African mission by the Methodists.

## A Bit of Sky

Have you in your life a "sky",
As you go along each day?
Have you any bit of sky
That can cheer you on your way,
Making life a little brighter,
Or each song a little sweeter,
And your own self just some better
For your sky?

Not the roof above your head
Helps you think, or act, or do,
But the vision free and higher
That is in the heart of You;
When you tread the out-of-doors,
Sunny, fair, or if it pours,
Just remember that you own
A bit of sky.

*Hot Springs, S. D. —M. A. H.*

LAWYERS DILEMMA

Georgia Lawyer (to colored prisoner): Well, Rastus, so you want me to defend you. Have you any money?

Rastus: No, suh, I hain't got no money, but I got a 1922-model Fo'd cah.

Lawyer: Well, you can raise some money on that. Now, let's see—just what do they accuse you of stealing?

Rastus: A 1922 Fo'd cah.

HERE'S YOUR HAT

He (at 11 P. M.): Did you know I could imitate any bird you can name?

She: No, I didn't. Can you imitate a homing pigeon?

The fellow who has arrived on Easy Street never spent much time playing the role of easy mark.—*Des Moines Tribune-Capital.*

# Our Young Women

## A Key

By ERNESTINE MAGAGNA

*The following story was selected by the Rock Springs High School English teachers as one of the two best short stories from the entire Sophomore class of 1930. The stories were written following a study of the short story. We are very happy to print this story and hope we may have the privilege of publishing others throughout the coming year.*

I SAT on the warm spring earth waiting. It was getting late. I glanced at my watch—yes, it was already very late. The plane would be due soon. The sky in the east was dark and filled with twinkling stars, but the western sky was a dusky jade and starless. Its only ornament, a slim yellow crescent moon hung low. The day had been sizzling-hreathless; the brazen sun had glared from a cloudless sky all day—but now it had disappeared behind the seas of mountains. Its last few streaks of light were fastly following, and myriad stars were inhabiting the heavens in their place. A chill was in the air, but it was not cold—merely refreshing and soothing after the hot day. My thoughts wandered. It was a rather lonesome job I had at this small airport—but I liked it well enough.

I heard the distant purr of a far-away motor. Glancing at the distant hills, I saw it coming over a slight heave of the skyline—first it was but a speck, then a clear cut outline against the darkening sky, and then a gracefully shaped plane, making a smooth three point landing.

The pilot climbed out, pulling off his goggles and helmet, disclosing a lean intelligent looking face with a high forehead, bronzed by the wind and sun; blond hair having a tendency to wave; lips that seemed ever grim and (I later learned) twitched the slightest bit when the owner's nerves were being taxed in any way. A lithe erect body and a well balanced walk were also this person's—this god of the skies—as I appraised him. After some moments he looked directly toward me. I looked into grey eyes—which were clear, almost transparent. I liked him instantly.

"Something to eat?" he smiled, his eyebrows going up at the ends so as to produce an almost Japanese slant and his eyes seeming suddenly friendly and warm, narrowed. Little wrinkles spread fan-shaped at the corners of his eyes.

"Sure, but—where is the regular pilot?" I looked up at him, for he was much taller than I.

"A smash up—he's dead." The eyes I looked into were clear and grey again.

Though I saw this pilot every day for two years, and witnessed the climaxes of his life, I never learned his true name. I called him Carl—the name on the Schedule—Carl Dasguit, but on the occasion he smiled and with one word "Assumed" explained. Thenceforth, I called him "You" or "Say" but in my thoughts I called him "god of the skies."

On the thirty-fourth visit from the "sky god" there were visitors at the port; two young girls and a rather youngish man. Their names being, as they said "Mr. and Mrs. Restier and Molly Carworth." The Mr. and Mrs. were very usual people; newlyweds. But Molly was different—a person vitally alive—a person to be reckoned with. Her dark auburn hair was cut short and waved loosely around a well shaped head; her deep blue eyes laughed and twinkled even when she sighed; her skin was tan and smooth. She did not have a beautiful face, nor even a pretty one. It was striking and different. I believe the difference lay partly in the lack of make-up. A certain gracefulness of movement that was hers, matched well with her tall firm slimness.

She turned to me while waiting for the plane, a smile parting her lips over white even teeth. (She was a girl in a million I decided). "You know, I'm learning to pilot—I have my certificate and license, but then I still don't consider myself a real pilot."

We all turned to the west. He was coming; the sky god, and we turned to hail him. Something was wrong. The left wheel was gone. I wondered if he knew about it. It was too late to signal for he was already landing. We waited silently, fearing the tragedy that might be enacted before our eyes. There was a crash, though not a bad one; the pilot suffered a broken collar bone and the plane some damage, but not beyond repair. It was then that he got to know Molly well. I watched them often as they talked. I started the machine for many of their rides in Molly's plane, which she piloted herself. The sky god would not be alone for much longer, I thought. But I was wrong, I realized later. The second year of their acquaintance lacked very little of ending, and yet they were seemingly "just friends," and not the best of friends, perhaps.

I often wondered about this situation. It was strained, unnatural. Why did Carl (as Molly called him) refuse invitation after invitation that Molly sent? This led me to think about the assumed name. Did Molly know about it? Why was an assumed name necessary? I could not figure it out.

Carl came out doors munching an apple. He would have to wait an hour before starting out. The plane needed a little fixing. Ten minutes later I saw him sitting on a large, flat rock with a

crooked tree stump on it. After some pondering I started out for the rock. I came upon Carl lying on the ground. Looking up and grinning sheepishly, he asked, "Not ready yet, is it?" He knew it wasn't but he felt the need for light conversation, I surmised.

"No," I laughed—for lack of anything better to do. "What's up anyway? Why don't you enjoy life a little? You act as if you are mourning some one's death or something," I asked after some silence had passed.

"Well, are you getting curious at last?" his eyes were cold, clear.

"Don't be high hat, you poor sap, you know better than to think that I am merely curious."

"Sorry, guess I'm out of sorts," he turned away. "Say, I might as well tell you—you know how to keep still." He pulled out a medal and tossed it to me. "The war, that's where I learned to fly," he explained. Then he lay down against the old tree, and closed his eyes, opened them and regarded me, and half closed them again. "After the war I was with a gang—that brought the 'stuff' from Canada, Mexico and Europe—the biggest gang working. It went like a good clock—everything right. But one time on the Florida Keys, when we were taking a load in—they caught us; Revenue, you know. Well, we had guns, of course, but we didn't get a chance to use 'em then." I started at this. He opened his eyes; hard steady eyes. "Yes, I mean use them and the bullets weren't blanks either. Two men were guarding Hill and me. We saw a chance for escape—I won't bother saying how, but one bullet I sent found its mark. They have my name. I didn't think anything of murder—the war did that. Killing people was usual after being over there. Since then it has changed—but oh, well—. The moving finger writes—." he laughed, a low, unpleasant sounding laugh. His lips twitched once—, twice—, thrice—, I turned away. Was life a pattern? Wasn't it just one mix after another? I studied the sky line—the clouds, the outline of the tree against the blue of the sky. I knew, I knew why the invitations were being turned down—why Carl's lips twitched more easily—why I saw less often the fan of wrinkles at the corner of his eyes. Life for him could hold no past—yet it was the past that clouded his future. Explaining pasts connected with murders don't go over so well—living lies is not much fun, and is not very safe.

Molly and I were both waiting for Carl one evening. It reminded me of the first evening I had seen him. It was a duplicate of the evening except—I was not alone. Molly looked at me with eyes determined but rather sad, "Life is such a puzzle—the kind that doesn't seem to have any end." Yet I saw the twinkle in her eyes, and I received a smile. That eternal smile. Molly would smile at death—on her own death bed. I smiled at the thought of Molly dead; vitally alive, laughing—and dead?—preposterous! "Say, do you know anything about Carl? He never says anything about his past life." Molly was looking away from me and for the first time since I knew her she was not perfectly at ease.

"Yes—frankly—I do. I can't tell you—yet I can make you understand perhaps by a fable—I remember. Long ago—as usual," I smiled. "Well anyhow—long ago, there was a prince who had a shining sword. It was a very unusual sword. Everytime the Prince would do a good deed, the sword would shine brighter, but should he ever do a bad deed the sword would instantly turn black and never shine again. One day he used the sword for an ungallant deed and found that it turned black. He did not show his sword to anyone anymore; he left it at home.

A beautiful Princess invited him to a tournament but he could not go for he knew he would have to take his sword. The people would see him with the black one at the Princess' side and not only would he be disgraced, but she also.

That's a fairy tale—like the ones I studied a long time ago—but you see—it has a moral."

She understood all right—but she didn't say anything. And I understood too, that Molly's life wasn't going to be very happy. We saw the plane coming. Molly was going to ride with Carl to his next stop. She always travelled by plane—sometimes in her own.

As I watched the plane with Carl and Molly disappear, I saw two shining bright stars appear above the sky line.

I sat on the warm spring earth waiting. It was getting late. But what difference did that make? Why did I wait? No one was coming—but—I knew why I waited. I was waiting for a key to solve the puzzle of two people's lives. Strangely enough I got it. A slip of yellow paper. Five words: "Crash. Pilot and passenger dead."

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## The Ideal Girl

HER MORAL CREED

1. I will be cheerful in spite of odds.
2. I will not satisfy myself with the material things of life, nor will I be content with yesterday's successes.
3. I will look squarely at the evil when it presents itself, but I will try to see the beautiful and to dwell in thought and imagination on all things that are pure and lovely and of good report.
4. I will seek rather than avoid responsibility.
5. I will strive to be obedient to the laws of God and man.
6. I will be truthful even to the extent that I will not unduly exaggerate.
7. I will be always dependable; I will keep my promises.
8. I will be courteous always.
9. I will not bluff to gain an end, nor will I seek to produce any false impression.
10. I will not be envious of the clothes, talents, and opportunities of others.
11. I will not keep when it should be given.

12. I will not listen to, nor spread gossip.
13. I will not deride one who is down.
14. I will not criticize others unkindly.
15. I will not vent my own feelings at the expense of others.
16. I will not try to influence one person against another.
17. I will be punctual.
18. I will be alert, diligent and thorough.
19. I will be honest in all things.
20. I will be neat and modest in dress.

## Girl Scout News

### Superior

Scout Troop Number 2, the "Eagles" of Superior, are making glad plans for the coming holidays. Each girl is making a gift for her mother and the mothers are to be the special guests of the girls at a program given in the Community church December 22. The program will be followed by a Christmas tree.

### Reliance

The card party given by the Girl Scouts Saturday, November 15, was enjoyed by all who attended. After cards a lunch was served. Ladies' first prize was won by Miss Kate Medill, second by Mrs. D. McMurtie; mens' first, Gavin Young, second, Jack Forbes. A door prize was given to the holder of the lucky number, Mr. Schoenburg had the lucky one. The party was a benefit for the Scouts.

### Rock Springs

Junior Scouts Troop Number One of Rock Springs held their regular meeting in the Community Hall, Monday, December 8. They spent the evening dressing dolls for the poor for Christmas.

The Junior Scouts plan to decorate the childrens' ward at the hospital with a Christmas tree. The tree will have a gift and an orange for each child in the ward. They will also sing carols on Christmas eve.

Monday, December 22, the Junior Scouts will have a Christmas party, Santa Claus and a tree will close an evening of fun.

# Boy Scout Activities

## Court of Honor

A WELL attended Court of Honor of the Sweetwater District, Boy Scouts of America was held at the Baptist Church, Friday evening, December 5, 1930, Rock Springs, Wyoming. A great deal of interest was shown by all the Scout troops of the District.

The Court of Honor activity rating was keenly contested. The Congregational Church troop was first with 114 points. Troop No. 165 of Superior came second with 112 points. Troop No. 172 of Rock Springs was third with 99 points.

The following badges were awarded: Joseph Zanoni, 165, Tenderfoot; Paul Chenchar and Jack Kish, 167, Tenderfoot; Edwin Parr, 172, Tenderfoot; Billy Strannigan, William Foot, Melvin Likes, Jack Wood, Cecil Haines, Joseph Hay, Arthur Henkell, George Duik and Jack Wepner of Congregational Troop, Tenderfoot badges; George Morgan, Troop 172 and Alfred Young, Congregational Troop, Second Class Badges; Clyde Gayman 172, and Albert Stevens, Congregational, First Class; Roger Richardson, 165, William Dickson and George Schmidt, 172, and Clyde Gayman 172, Star Scout Badges; Harold Massie 165, Life Scout Badge.

The following Merit Badges were awarded: Edward Steens 167, Carpentry; George Kellogg, 179, Leather Working and Carpentry; Alfred Bertagnolli 165, Cooking; Alfred Leslie 165, Cooking and Personal Health; Harold Massie 165, Public Health, Personal Health, Athletics and Life Saving; Tommy Miller, 165, Carpentry; Roger Richardson 165, Pathfinding, Firemanship and Civics; Roy Wylam 165, First Aid; Jack Beveridge, Congregational Troop, Carpentry; George Agnew, Congregational Troop, Book Binding; Max McCurtain, 179, Leather Craft; William Dickson 172, Safety First, First Aid to Animals and Leather Working; George Schmidt 172, Leather Working.

## Troop 179 Re-Registered

Troop No. 179 sponsored by the Baptist church of Rock Springs re-registered the second week of December. The Troop Committeemen are Mr. A. L. McCurtain, Chairman, and Mr. R. W. Strayer and Rev. John R. George. Mr. Keith A. Dickson is the Scoutmaster. Mr. Dickson has served as Assistant Scoutmaster during the past four years. Mr. Dickson was also a Scout in Troop No. 3, which existed before the Sweetwater District became a part of the Southern Wyoming Council and later of the Long's Peak Council. Mr. Dickson was an outstanding Scout. He qualified for an Eagle Scoutt Badge in 1926.

PHILOLOGY!

Teacher: "What three words are used most in the English language?"

Student (absent-mindedly): "I don't know."

Teacher: "Correct."—*John M. Lobaugh.*

HE WAS THERE

A negro whose recollections of great men appeared to run back further than one listener could stand, was finally asked rather sarcastically:

"I suppose you remember the day George Washington took a hack at the cherry tree?"

"Oh, yes sah, I 'member dat very well. Why I done drove de hack."—*Leland Lyon.*

# Our Little Folks

## How Brother Rabbit Fooled the Whale and the Elephant

*Adapted from two tales of American Folk-Lore Society*

ONE DAY little Brother Rabbit was running along the sand, lippety, lippety, when he saw the Whale and the Elephant talking together. Little Brother Rabbit crouched down and listened to what they were saying. This was what they were saying:

"You are the biggest thing on the land, Brother Elephant," said the Whale, "and I am the biggest thing in the sea; if we join together we can rule all the animals in the world, and have our way about everything."

"Very good, very good," trumpeted the Elephant; "that suits me, we will do it."

Little Brother Rabbit snickered to himself. "They won't rule me," he said. He ran away and got a very long, very strong rope, and he got his big drum and hid the drum a long way off in the bushes. Then he went along the beach till he came to the Whale.

"Oh! please, dear, strong Mr. Whale," he said, "will you have the great kindness to do me a favor? My cow is stuck in the mud, a quarter of a mile from here. And I can't pull her out. But you are so strong and so obliging, that I venture to trust you will help me out."

The Whale was so pleased with the compliment that he said, "Yes," at once.

"Then," said the Rabbit, "I will tie this end of my long rope to you, and I will run away and tie the other end around my cow, and when I am ready I will beat my big drum. When you hear that, pull very, very hard, for the cow is stuck very deep in the mud."

"Huh!" grunted the Whale, "I'll pull her out, if she is stuck to the horns."

Little Brother Rabbit tied the rope-end to the whale, and ran off, lippety, lippety, till he came to the place where the Elephant was.

"Oh, please, mighty and kindly Elephant," he said, making a very low bow, "will you do me a favor?"

"What is it?" asked the Elephant.

"My cow is stuck in the mud, about a quarter of a mile from here," said little Brother Rabbit, "and I cannot pull her out. Of course, you could. If you will be so very obliging as to help me—"

"Certainly," said the Elephant grandly, "certainly."

"Then," said little Brother Rabbit, "I will tie one end of this long rope to your trunk and the other to my cow, and as soon as I have tied her tightly, I will beat my big drum. When you hear that, pull; pull as hard as you can, for my cow is very heavy."

"Never fear," said the Elephant, "I could pull twenty cows."

"I am sure you could," said the Rabbit, politely, "only be sure to begin gently and pull harder and harder till you get her."

Then he tied the end of the rope tightly around the Elephant's trunk and ran away into the bushes. There he sat down and beat the big drum.

The Whale began to pull, and the Elephant began to pull, and in a jiffy the rope tightened till it was stretched as hard as could be.

"This is a remarkably heavy cow," said the Elephant; "but I'll fetch her!" And he braced his forefeet in the earth, and gave a tremendous pull.

"Dear me!" said the Whale. "That cow must be stuck mighty tight;" and he drove his tail deep in the water, and gave a marvelous pull.

He pulled harder; the Elephant pulled harder. Pretty soon the Whale found himself sliding toward the land. The reason was, of course, that the Elephant had something solid to brace against, and, too, as fast as he pulled the rope in a little, he took a turn with it around his trunk!

But when the Whale found himself sliding toward the land he was so provoked with the cow that he dove head first, down to the bottom of the sea. That was a pull! The Elephant was jerked off his feet, and came slipping and sliding to the beach, and into the surf. He was terribly angry. He braced himself with all his might and pulled his best. At the jerk, up came the Whale out of the water.

"Who is pulling me?" spouted the Whale.

"Who is pulling me?" trumpeted the Elephant.

And then each saw the rope in the other's hold.

"I'll teach you to play cow!" roared the Elephant.

"I'll show you how to fool me!" fumed the Whale, and they began to pull again. But this time the rope broke, the Whale turned a somersault, and the Elephant fell over backwards.

At that, they were both so ashamed that neither would speak to the other. So that broke up the bargain between them.

And little Brother Rabbit sat in the bushes and laughed, and laughed, and laughed.

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## Edward Reno

We are happy to anounce that Edward Reno, celebrated magician, will appear at the Old Timers' Building Saturday, February 7, 1931, giving a

sleight of hand performance for the youngsters. Tickets will be distributed through the schools as has been done for other entertainments in former years.

Indeed a rare treat is in store for the kiddies. Shooting handkerchiefs from pistols into electric light globes without breaking them; taking a watch from the audience and then after locking it in a box taking it from a loaf of bread; making two doves out of one; and lighting a candle, wrapping it in a heavy paper, then drawing it from his inside pocket still burning; are just samples of what you will really see. During one hour and a half over sixty tricks will be performed with such cleverness that you will breathlessly feel yourself in the land of make believe. Besides the tricks there will be loads of laughs in Mr. Reno's wit for he talks constantly while doing his stunts and going through the aisles.

Mr. Reno has been a magician for over thirty-five years, traveling all over the world. He has gathered tricks in India, Arabia and Egypt. He is a man of strong personality and engaging stage presence, known all over the United States for the high class entertainments he gives. We are truly fortunate in securing him for this date.

This is a second of a series of three entertainments to be given this year at the Old Timers' Building, the third and last will be for the "grown ups".

Keep the date in mind because no one can afford to miss this opportunity for an afternoon of real fun.

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## Some Simple Scientific Experiments

HERE are a few tricks that will provide considerable entertainment and at the same time teach lessons in physics.

### EXPERIMENT NO. 1

We have been told that water will not run up hill, and in general that is true. Of course, in a closed pipe, water may be made to flow up hill; but most people would declare very emphatically that water unconfined and flowing in the open cannot be run uphill. Nevertheless, we will show that it can be run uphill. Take several books of different sizes and set them on edge with their backs up. Then lay a piece of oiled paper over them, letting the paper sag between the books so as to make a hill-and-dale path leading down to a saucer. Now fill a straw with water from a tumbler and let the water fall on the paper, one drop at a time, at the top of the highest hill. The water will run swiftly down the first incline and gather enough momentum to run up the opposite hill; then it will run down the next incline and acquire sufficient velocity to mount the second hill and run down into the saucer.

We are apt to forget that liquids may gather momentum as well as solids. It is the momentum of water that makes the hammering noise in a water-pipe when the faucet is shut off quickly. The water flowing out of the faucet gathers considerable momentum, and when suddenly stopped it exerts a pressure on the pipe that sometimes bursts the pipe. It is the momentum of running water that is used to pump water in the hydraulic ram; but that is another story.

### EXPERIMENT NO. 2

An experiment in the force of inertia—

Take a light, brittle stick, drive a pin on each end, and rest the pins on a couple of tumblers. Then strike the stick a quick, sharp blow. If the blow is hard enough, the stick will break without the slightest damage to the tumblers. Even the pins will not be bent, because the inertia of the stick at the ends makes it slow to respond to the blow of the hammer and the stick gives way at the center before the ends have time to move.

### EXPERIMENT NO. 3

How to drive a needle through a penny—

Rest the penny on a couple of books or pieces of wood, then take a cork and a common sewing needle. Insert the needle head first into the cork, by resting the point of the needle on the penny and pressing or hammering the cork down upon the needle. The point of the needle should project slightly from the bottom of the cork, and the head of the needle that projects above the top of the cork should be broken off with a pair of pliers. Then by hammering the cork the needle can be driven through the penny. The cork keeps the needle from bending and breaking.

### EXPERIMENT NO. 4

An experiment in atmospheric pressure—

We have a penny in a plate covered with water. The problem is to pick out the penny without dipping your fingers into the water and without pouring the water out of the plate. Slice a cork in two and stick a couple of matches in it. Bend the matches over and then light them. Clap a tumbler over them. As the matches burn they will absorb the oxygen in the tumbler and produce a partial vacuum. The water will then be forced into the glass, because the pressure of the atmosphere outside the glass sucks up the water in the plate. You can now pick up the penny without getting your fingers wet.

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### FOR LUCK

An Aberdonian told a friend of his intention to pay a visit to London. His friend told him that it was very lucky to throw a halfpenny out of the carriage as he crossed the bridges on the way south. On his return home he was asked how he got on. "Weel enough," was his reply, "I got on fine crossin' the Dee and managed a' richt at the Tay Bridge, but when I came to the Forth Bridge the string got mixed up with the girders and I lost my ha'penny."

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# News About All of Us

## Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight J. Jones have returned from a honey-moon trip to Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mrs. Carl J. Carlson entertained the members of the Luthern Ladies Aid at her home in the Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ward of Superior visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh Sunday, December 7.

Miss Dorothy Parr has returned to Kemmerer after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Parr.

Miss Mary Henetz, Chicago, Illinois, was called here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Alex Henetz.

The nine months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gunyen is recovering from a severe attack of whooping cough.

Mrs. Cora Matthews has returned from a short visit with relatives in Kemmerer.

Miss Gertrude Dorrance and Mr. Lester Doak were united in marriage at the South Side Catholic Church on Saturday, November 30. They have begun housekeeping on McTee Street. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Mrs. E. A Prieshoff entertained the members of St. Mary's Altar Society at her home on Ludwig street on Thursday, December 4.

Thomas LeMarr Sr. has returned from a visit in Evanston.

Mrs. Frank Tallmire is in Salt Lake City, Utah, where she is receiving medical treatment.

James J. Brawley has been on the sick list the past two weeks.

Mrs. Arthur T. Henkell entertained the members of the Dime Club at her home in Wardell Court on Thursday, December 4.

Mrs. Joseph Decora visited her sister, Mrs. John Goettina, at Queally.

Grant McMahon left on Tuesday, December 2, for a month's visit with relatives in Los Angeles, California.

A. H. Anderson, John Strock, and John Freeman have returned from Green River where they were called to serve on the jury.

The P. T. A. Association of the Lowell School entertained at a card party in the school Saturday evening, December 6. A lunch was served and dancing was enjoyed after the card games.

Jack Adams is ill at his home in the Barracks.

James Macdonald Sr. of Laramie is visiting here at the home of his son, James V. Macdonald.

Frank Raunikar is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with injuries received while at work in No. 8 Mine on Saturday, December 6.

Mr. and Mrs. William Simpkins are visiting with relatives in Manilla, Utah.

Miss Blanche Parr entertained several friends at a birthday party at her home on Ridge Avenue Saturday, December 6.

Frank Bergamo is confined to his home with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. F. L. McCarty and small daughter, Carol, have returned from a visit with relatives in Evanston.

Mike L. Lebrech is recovering from a major operation recently undergone in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Fred Carlson has returned to her home in Idaho Falls, Idaho, after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iredale.

Miss Jennie Toucher, who is teaching school at Boulder, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urban Toucher, over Sunday.

Edwards Brooks is ill and confined to his home on O'Donnell Street.

Miss Anna Motto and Mr. Leopold Kudar were united in marriage on Wednesday, November 26. They are living on Lowell street where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends.

August Subic is in Rochester, Minnesota where he is receiving medical treatment.

## Winton

Mrs. Tom Dodds and Mrs. Jack Brown entertained the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club at the home of Mrs. Dodds during the month. Mrs. Harry Warriner won first prize. A dainty luncheon was served at the close of the afternoon, several guests were present in addition to the club members.

A fine baby boy was born to Mrs. Sigundo Caller this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin of Reliance were visitors at the Ray Dodds home recently.

Bob Jolly has been home with the flu. Evelyn Jolly is also home suffering with blood poison.

The new X-Ray purchased by the Hospital Commission for the Doctor's Office has arrived and will be installed and ready for use in the near future.

The Winton schools were closed December 6th, until after the Christmas holidays due to an epidemic of mumps. Several of the children in camp are in quarantine, also Miss Peterson, one of the teachers, is afflicted.

Little Jane Wilson has a broken collar bone as a result of a fall from the oil rack.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Berakis are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the hospital.

Plans for the Christmas program and festival are progressing nicely and from all indications it will be a huge success.

The Woman's Club held their monthly business meeting recently. Mrs. Sena Sprowell was elected to fill the secretarial vacancy left by Mrs. E. Diehl. They promise another card party in the near future with real prizes.

Surprise parties were given for Paul Kragovich, Edna Kobbler and Robert Wallen during the month.

The Altar Society gave a card party during the month. A turkey supper was served following the games.

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## Superior

Mrs. Harry Sanger visited her daughter at Boulder, Wyoming, during November.

Robert Applegate is entertaining his father, Mr. A. I. Applegate, from St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Applegate is loud in his praise of Wyoming.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gantz, on B Hill, was the scene of a happy gathering last Friday evening, when a number of the young friends of their daughter were invited to help her celebrate her ninth birthday. Games were played and a delicious lunch was served.

On Wednesday evening, November 19, 1930, a number of friends of William Barwick gathered at the Club House to help celebrate his birthday. An enjoyable evening was passed playing games and dancing.

Mrs. Edna Clark entertained her 500 Club on Wednesday afternoon, November 19, 1930. Delicious refreshments were served and prizes were awarded to Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Faddis.

The ladies of the Relief Society held a very successful bazaar on Saturday, November 15, 1930.

Paul Knutson has recently returned from Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Ludwig Anderson, for forty-five years a resident of Sweetwater County, died at his home in Superior on Sunday morning, November 23, 1930.

Uno Korhonen enjoyed the Thanksgiving vacation with his relatives and friends in Superior. Uno is attending the University at Laramie.

*Junior, age eight years, and Gerald, age three months, sons of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, Superior. This is Master Gerald's first appearance in our magazine and from his smile we don't think he minds.*

Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta are sporting a new Buick 8 coupe.

Mrs. Stegeman entertained her 500 Club at her home on B. Hill Thursday evening, December 4, 1930. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Kladianos, Mrs. Pecolar, and Mrs. Dugas.

Mrs. W. Richardson entertained her bridge club on Saturday, November 29. A number of the Superior teachers were in attendance. Refreshments were served and prizes awarded to Mrs. Arkle, Miss Doris Robinson, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Coffman, and Mrs. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, assistant mine foreman of Superior, were injured in an automobile accident Sunday, December 7, at the intersection of Elk and Elias streets, in Rock Springs, when their car was struck by another. Mr. and Mrs. Blacker were taken to the Wyoming hospital where they remained a few days. Both suffered from cuts and shock.

The Superior Womans' Club will hold the first meeting of the new year at 2 P. M. Friday, January 2, 1931, in the Community Hall. An interesting program has been planned. Tea will be served. The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. A. B. Gantz, President; Mrs. C. O. Larson, Vice President; Mrs. Raymond Keroher, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Superior Parent Teacher Association is sponsoring a home-talent play at the gymnasium on Tuesday, January 20. The cast is composed of well known Superior people, and the play is peppy. Admission will be fifty cents for adults and thirty-five cents for children.

## Superior P. T. A. Notes

The November meeting of the Superior Parent Teachers' Association was held Thursday evening, November 13th, at the Club House. This was the most successful meeting of the year. Mr. E. M. Thompson gave an interesting talk stressing the results to be obtained through intelligent cooperation and commenting on the modern trend and aims of education.

Mr. F. M. Treat, State Director of Vocational Education, spoke on the many opportunities which the school offers to the parents, in night classes. The state bears two-thirds of the cost of such classes.

Miss Pauline Drollinger, State Supervisor of Home Economics, discussed the forming of classes in home management or child care for the women.

The P. T. A. plans to make a survey as soon as

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possible with the idea of forming as many classes as possible.

The following musical program was given under the direction of Miss Lamm and Mr. Tilk.

Vocal Numbers
"The Maiden's Wish".....Glee Club
"The Sea King's Bride".....Glee Club
Violin Solo.....Ida Aline Hill
Orchestra Numbers
"Sweet Dreams".....J. S. Zamecnik
"The Opening Game".....J. S. Zamecnik
"The Old Clock".....R. L. Creighton

Fifteen new members were enrolled, making the total sixty-five. More members are still needed to make the association standard. Dues are only twenty-five cents a year.

January 20th was selected as the date for the home talent play.

Hostesses for the evening were Mesdames Davis, Mettam, Bertagnolli, Richardson and Robinson.

*SUPERIOR BOYS*

*Left to right: Mickey Joblin, Henry Pedri, Guy Franck, and Albert Pelligrini, all taking military training in Laramie where they are attending the university. Albert worked for The Union Pacific Coal Company during the summer months last year.*

## Reliance

Interest has centered around the completion of the new "Gym" and the dedication in honor of the event took place December 5th with an interesting program in which Mr. Thomas, president of the school board, drew comparisons between the schools of his day and ours of Reliance. Mr. George Pryde told of the benefits to be derived from our present day methods of teaching, which includes both brain and brawn. Musical selections included:

Song.....Eloise Sprowel
Cornet Solo.....Thomas Hall
Bagpipe Selection.....Mr. Wallace
Trombone Solo.....John Kovach
Violin Solo.....Elda Praia
Piano Solo.....Gertrude Bird
Violin Solo.....Toivo Keenionen
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Jane Robertson

Also, a song sung by Greek children in their native tongue and dressed in their native garb was a number of much interest. The dramatization of a "Serenading Party" by the high school girls, a reading given by Mrs. Bird and band selections completed the program. The floor was cleared and dancing—both old and new—was participated in by a turnout which made the hearts of our educational body glow.

The Juniors and Seniors of the High School gave a party and dance which was greatly enjoyed by its many members on December 19th.

Mumps seem to be the order of the day in Reliance. Quite a number of youngsters are in the throes of distorted facial expressions.

Miss Anna Miller, who has been the Material Clerk in our office, has been transferred to Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond DuPont were called to Dawson, New Mexico, by the illness of Mr. DuPont's father. Reports come from Dawson that Mr. DuPont Sr. is much improved.

Never has our store looked more festive. "Walt" Johnson, Store Manager, has selected and displayed Christmas merchandise with a delightful art.

Mrs. Douglas Rohm and small son are spending the winter with Mrs. Rohm's mother and father, the William Telcks.

Our Red Cross drive proved quite successful. Many gave generously to this deserving charity.

The women of the Relief Society held a most successful bazaar and luncheon at the "Bungalow" December 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin have issued invitations to a Christmas dinner party. The guests will be the teachers of Reliance, Winton and Dines.

The ladies composing the Cumberland "erat" Bridge Club met with Mrs. Ray Dodds of Winton this past week, Mrs. Walt Johnson and Mrs. R. Ebeling going from here.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the annual celebration held here at Christmas time. A little bird whispered to me that not a chick nor child would be forgotten.

The "Inquiring Reporter" wonders if Reliance

*Begin the . . . .*

**New Year**

*. . . . RIGHT*

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH
THE

FIRST
SECURITY
BANK

OF ROCK SPRINGS

Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

SEASON'S GREETINGS

We Wish to Thank Our Friends and Patrons
For the Successful Year of

1930

And We Desire to Extend the Old Greetings
But With Spirit That Is New a Most
Prosperous and Glad

NEW YEAR

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY STORE
TONO, WASHINGTON

cannot muster a few more "Romeos" to squire the fair ones of the "Teacherage." "Safety in numbers," and we would fain keep our teachers.

## Hanna

Mr. J. H. Lemoine who has been quite ill for some weeks is greatly improved.

A very interesting P. T. A. meeting was held at the school building on December 4. Miss Lucile Johnston sang a solo, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes", the First Grade gave a demonstration, and an interesting talk was given by Mrs. Lucille Beatty, County Superintendent of Schools, from Laramie. The picture which is given each month to the grade having the most parents present was won by the First Grade this month. After the meeting refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. B. Hughes returned from Rochester, Minnesota where she went to consult Mayo Brother.

Mrs. Russel Sholls entertained the 500 card club at her home on Saturday, November 29.

Mr. James McDonald is visiting at Suglett, Wyoming with his daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Straley.

Miss Doris Sherratt spent Thanksgiving week end at Medicine Bow visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. Scott.

The Pythian Sisters Lodge with the aid of some of the Knights of Pythias will stage a three act comedy entitled "Always In Trouble", at the theatre on December 20. The cast is:

Misery Moon.....John Rimmer
Gideon Blair.....Thomas Lucas
Samantha.....Mrs. Emma Withrow
Tut.....James Clegg
Paula Malleek.....Hazel Jones
Lulu.....Ruby Fearne
Pat.....Henry Jones
Rosebud.....Violet Fagerholm
Tom Rissel.....George Ojala

Those taking part in the chorus and specialties between acts are the Misses Leona Mangan, Marian Milliken, Elizabeth Crawford, Anna Van Renterghem, Anna Passanen, Willette Warburton, Eileen Jackson, Hazel Jones, and Violet Fagerholm; and Mr. John Rimmer.

The Misses Jean Milliken and Violet Fagerholm are directing the play.

Miss Margaret Buehler entertained in honor of Miss Eloise Sweans who visited here during Thanksgiving holidays. Those present were the Misses Marie and Dorothy Grooman, Doris Sherratt, Agnes Amoss, Neva Sones, Dorothy Benedict, Eloise Swearns, and the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norris returned from Rochester, Minnesota where Mrs. Norris consulted Mayo Brothers about her health.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer and son, Jack, spent Thanksgiving at Winton with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maun and family.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Jennie Jackson in the death of her mother, Mrs. Peterson, at Laramie, December 4.

Hanna people who attended the funeral of Mrs. Peterson in Laramie on Tuesday, December 9, were: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ford, Mrs. J. W. Jones,, Mrs. Henry Peterson, Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. H. Brindley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jackson, and Mrs. Anna Dickinson.

Thos. Butler Jr., who is attending school in Denver, visited with his sister Mrs. Sholls here for a few days before going on to Rock Springs to visit his parents.

Miss Florence Lemoine and Miss Woodward

visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lemoine for a few days.

Mrs. O. G. Sharrer very delightfully entertained at tea on Tuesday, December 2, in honor of Miss Eunice Gilbert, Editor of the Employes' Magazine, who visited here for a few days. Mrs. F. E. Ford and Mrs. G. E. Bullock poured tea.

Mrs. Gust Collins is ill, having injured her leg.

Thomas Hudson had the misfortune to injure his foot while playing basket ball.

Mr. O. G. Sharrer and Mr. E. R. Henningsen spent a few days in Utah on Company business.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkes entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bailey at dinner Sunday, December 7. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ahlstron entertained Messrs. and Mesdames William Briggs, William Norris, and A. W. Bailey at dinner Friday, December 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson announce the arrival of a grandson at their home on Friday night, December 4. The mother Mrs. Elmer Johnson, nee Nellie Olofson, has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Olofson, for several weeks. Mrs. Johnson's home is in Robertson, Wyoming.

## Tono

Mr. Bennie Peterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, senior at the Centralia High School, was on the honor roll for the last month.

Mr. Fred Planeta and Mr. Ernest Barber returned to work last month after being off for the past couple of months.

Mrs. Bert Holmes, Mrs. Jessie Hudson and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran motored to Centralia and were dinner guests of Mrs. Mary Richardson and also visited with Mrs. Lindsay who is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, Jr., were called to

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Coupon and Installment Savings Certificates

New Year's RESOLUTIONS

DON'T make too many New Year's resolutions. Don't make any you think you cannot keep.

But make a few and stick to them!

For example, why not resolve to be better off financially next New Year's Day? You can do it by determining to save a definite amount each week or each month.

That's a resolution you owe it to yourself to make—you owe it to yourself to keep.

A Rock Springs National Bank savings account will help you.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

*Open pay days from six to eight.*

Mr. Tom Holmes accompanied by his mother motored to Bremerton and visited with his brother Jack. While there they went aboard the SS Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig, Jr. entertained at dinner Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Bowers, and daughter Audria, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig, Sr. and son, Fortunand, Mr. Abe Howard and Mr. Rolley Bowers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cowen visited friends at Issaquah, Washington, over Thanksgiving.

Word was received that Mr. A. A. Revel opened a pool and amusement hall at Westport, December 1, 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richardson had as their dinner guests on Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kristek and George Galkowski from Skookumchuck, Washington, and Mr. Anthony Galkowski from Olympia.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sheldon entertained at Thanksgiving dinner Mrs. Sheldon of Tacoma, mother of Mr. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. John Morlin, from Vail, and Mr. and Mrs. William Fusco.

On Thanksgiving day, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Media from Cumberland, Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Meridith of Kent, and Mr. William Meridith of Ravensdale, Washington, were guests for dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Loren Raulst's home.

Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martina and family of Enumclaw, Washington, and Miss Alva Robertson of Tacoma arrived at the home of the former's son, Mr. William Martina and family, where they spent Thanskgiving, returning home the following day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherack entertained at Thanksgiving dinner her mother, Mrs. Minnie Johnson, Marysville, California, the first of November on account of the death of Mrs. Peterson's mother, Mrs. Witka.

Miss Florence Mardicott, Tono, Miss Gladys Mardicott and Miss Anderson, Centralia, and Miss Mae Flani, Maytown, attended the home coming at Ellensburg, Washington, of the Washington State Normal School. They made the trip by car and considerable snow was encountered going over the pass.

Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. French and family and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waterhouse of Centralia.

Miss Hazel Colvin who attends the Success Business College in Seattle spent a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Colvin.

Mrs. E. C. Way was called to Tacoma last month on account of the sickness of her daughter, Mrs. George Mills.

Mrs. Ben Dowell entertained with a 1 o'clock luncheon Monday, November 10th, in honor of Mrs. Frances Lester of Helper, Utah. Covers were laid for Mrs. George Paul, Mrs. West and the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren entertained at their home in Tono Sunday, November 23, with a lovely dinner in honor of their 49th wedding anniversary. The rooms were artistically decorated with bronze and orchid chrysanthemums, white carnations and fall greenery. The banquet table was beautifully appointed with harmonizing colors, in the center of which was a lovely cake with the dates 1881 and 1930. Those enjoying the occasion were: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Warren and son, Tommie, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gonderman and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Colvin, Mr. D. H. Colvin and son, Walter, Mr. Steele and daughter, Mrs. Swanson, of Tenino.

Mrs. William Forsyth, Morton, Washington, visited with her son Mr. James Forsyth and family. and sons Dail, Charles, and Earl.

Miss Pearl Mardocitt, Miss Edna Johnson, Miss Rebecca Puckett and Miss Ruby Barber, who are attending the Washington State Normal School at Ellensburg, Washington, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with their respective parents.

Miss Elizabeth Peterson, who is teaching in the Junior High School at Everett, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hervila are the proud parents of a baby boy born Saturday morning. November 29th. Mother and baby are doing as nicely as can be expected.

Miss Helen Androsko has accepted a position at Woolworth's store in Centralia during the Christmas rush, after which she will return to Seattle and complete her education at the Success Business College.

Mrs. Robert Murray entertained the Tono Bridge Club at her home November 25th. Four tables were in play with high honors being held by Mr. Bert Holmes, second high by Miss Leona Sheldon and consolation by Mrs. C. E. Richardson. At the close of the evening a delicious luncheon was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Tom Warren and Mrs. Dave Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Price and son from Seattle visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Grim and children, Johnnie and Elaine, spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Grim's parents in South Prairie, Washington.

Mr. John Lee and daughter, Marjorie, Mrs. Helen Haskey of Centralia, Mr. Earl Forsyth of Gertrude, Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Vernon from Olympia, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Barret.

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**New Year *right***

....and let us deliver a

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. . . are dainty, salted soda crackers. Eat more of them for health. They are mighty good—and so economical! You'll find them all that their name suggests, "SUPREME". Tune in Our SUPREME SERENADERS over KOA, Monday nights, 9:15 P. M.

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| Phaeton | $775 | $1045 |
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| Chassis | 525 | 735 |

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# The Office Broom

We are glad to report no fatalities among our office force during the Holidays.

"Don't look back, your life is ahead of you—" is a good maxim after all and so we find some of the office bunch making brave New Years Resolutions. As—

Dee Zimmerman, of the Engineering Department, has made a firm resolve to take on bowling, golf, or even tennis, to get his sylph-like form down to what he terms sveldt.

---

Arthur Anderson has developed into an expert in connection with repairs on drums, bag-pipes, and other instruments of torture so that in the event of his ever quitting the coal business he will have a "sideline" at which to earn a comfortable living.

---

James Libby (who be it known is a near relative of that famous Authoress Laura Jean Libby) has recently been seen in the Library reading up on the Renaissance with the idea of springing something "new" during 1931 in the way of plans for forthcoming buildings. Nothing wrong with the Libbyesque type, Jim.

---

Now that Bobby Jones has issued his ultimatum to retire from competition in amateur golf, "Ning" Williams expects to go in strong for golf during 1931 with the idea of endeavoring to fill Bobby's shoes. Plenty of room at the top, V. H. W.

---

Ask John Duffy the weight of a Ford coupe. His unruly car recently ran over one of his feet while he was trying to stop the auto from backing into the garage. He has resolved that there are advantages in Vern Murray's "Safety Shoes" after all.

---

"Happy" Harrington is in the same "beefy" class as Dee Zimmerman and he, too, has concluded to walk more during the coming year—thinks he could cheerfully miss twenty-five or more pounds.

---

Jim Dewar says the wishbone he picked from his Christmas turkey was brittle and such things usually portend an early spring; which we suppose, is welcome news to golfers.

---

Mr. Baldridge, of the Accounting Department, denies the rumor current that he had purchased a carton of moth-balls in which to store his car for the winter. It hardly sounded credible to the paragrapher of these squibs.

---

Capt. Jack Smith is somewhat of an art connoisseur and is the proud possessor of copies of copies of some celebrated paintings, "Blue Boy", Raphael's "Madonna", etc. On his next trip to California he expects to visit the famed Hunington Art Galleries at San Morino, provided he doesn't find something more interesting in "modern art".

---

A traveling salesman from Glasgow was standing on a street in Belfast watching the sights, when a band came around the corner, playing for dear life. The day was hot, and the bandmen had their coats off.

Having no one to talk to, the man from Glasgow stepped up to an Irishman who was passing and said, with a smile, "I see they have to take their coats off to play the band here."

"Begorra, an' that's nothin'," replied the Irishman. "When I was in Scotland I noticed they had to take their pants off to play the bagpipe."

---

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Happiness is a perfume which we cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on ourselves.

---

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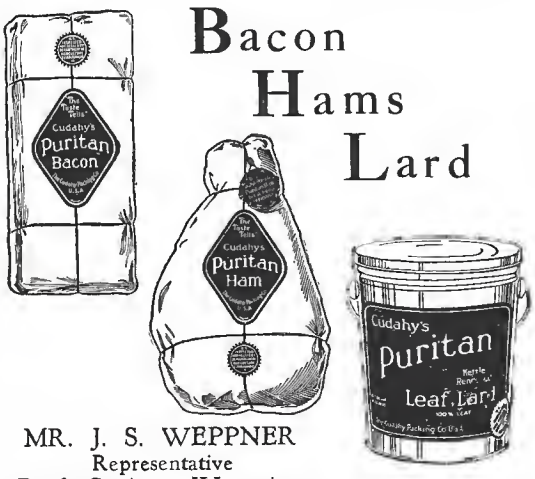


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Chief Harris was convinced of this fact after the ride, and you will be convinced too, if you will come in and let the Western Auto Transit demonstrate this wonderful model to you.

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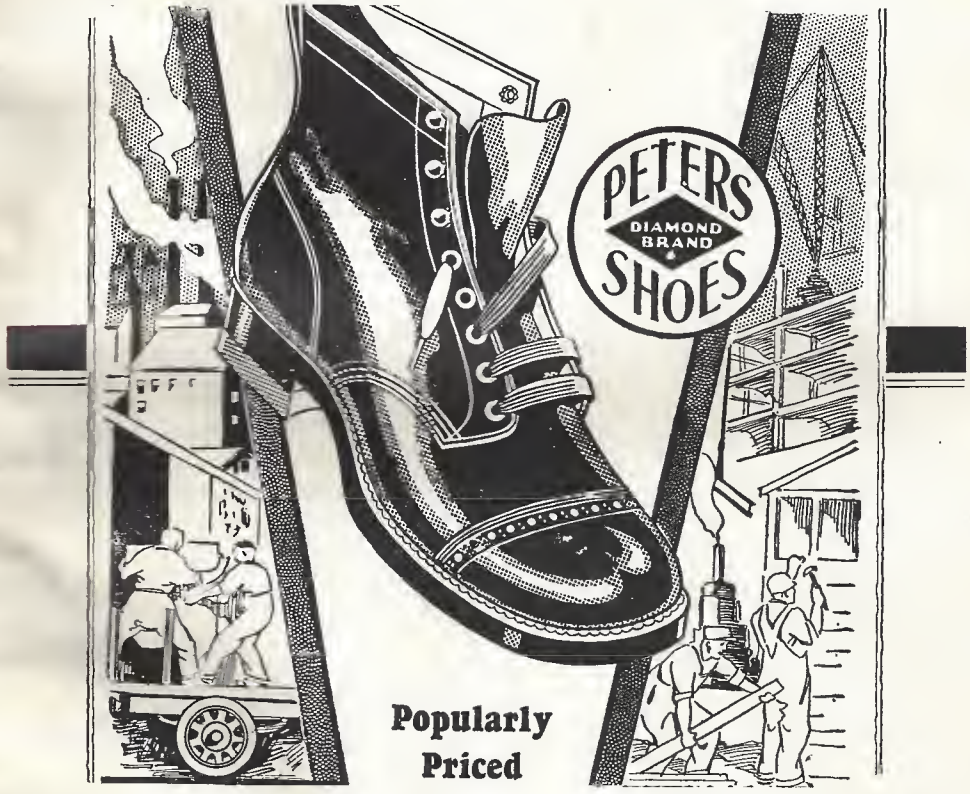


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